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ABSTRACT

Two land-grant universities cooperated with the Extension Service and the National Agricultural Library to identify the knowledge and research base of Extension 4-H Youth Development education and to abstract/compile the foundation materials to strengthen research-based 4-H youth development education throughout the United States. The resources were subsequently sorted for the use of educators according to five basic component areas that comprise the identified knowledge base from which 4-H youth development proceeds: communication, educational design, youth development, youth program management, and volunteerism. This annotated bibliography was created by searching the AGRICOLA database and focuses on youth development. Subjects include: (1) psychological, emotional, physical, social/moral, and cognitive development of adolescents; (2) vocational career development; (3) family relationships; (4) coping strategies; (5) adolescents' sexual attitudes; (6) parent child relationships; (7) adolescent depression; (8) sex and ethnic differences; (9) suicide; (10) smoking; and (11) drug and alcohol abuse. In addition to being accessible electronically, hard copies of the publications are also available through the interlibrary loan system of university and local libraries. Directions for obtaining cited documents are provided. (ABL)

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A Professional Research and Knowledge Taxonomy for Youth Development: Youth Development

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Youth Development Information Center

Revised September 1989

National Agricultural Library
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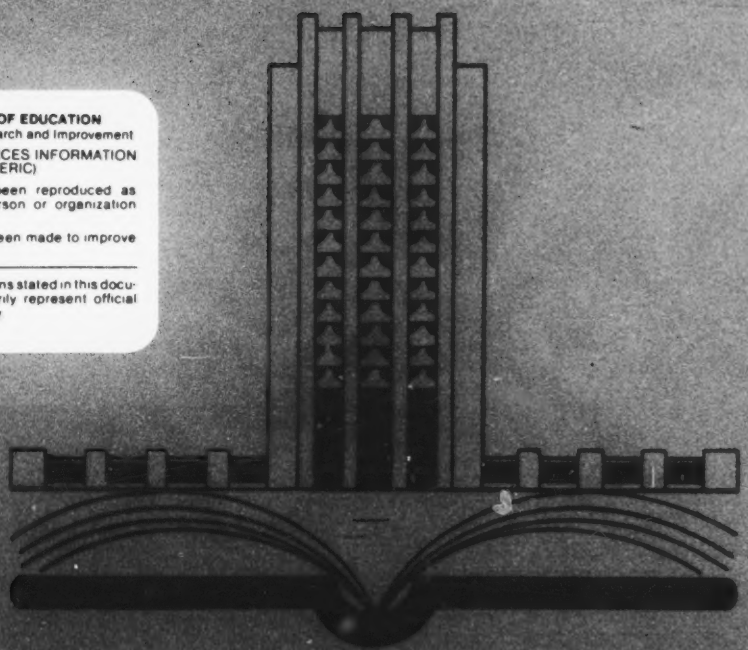

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A Professional Research and Knowledge Taxonomy for Youth Development
Youth Development

Sandra L. Facinoli
Youth Development Information Center

Revised September 1989

National Agricultural Library
United States Department of Agriculture

Special thanks go to NAL support staff, Becky Thompson

Background

The Professional Knowledge and Research Base of Extension 4-H Youth Development (4hprk) was a project funded by the Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Two Land-Grant Universities cooperated with officials from the Extension Service and the National Agricultural Library (NAL) to identify the knowledge and research base of Extension 4-H Youth Development education and to abstract/compile the foundation materials to strengthen research-based 4-H youth development education throughout the United States.

Professional Research Knowledge Taxonomy Created

The Cooperative Extension Service, Mississippi State University completed the identification, collection, and annotation of works of research and inquiry related to Extension 4-H Youth Development from the academic, public and private sectors. The Ohio Cooperative Extension Service completed the identification and compilation of the knowledge base dimension of the project. This compilation represents the resources most frequently identified by Extension 4-H Youth Development professionals in the States as cornerstones for their educational programs.

The resources were subsequently sorted for the use of educators according to the five (5) basic component areas that comprise the identified knowledge base from which 4-H youth development proceeds: Communication, Educational Design, Youth Development, Youth Program Management, and Volunteerism.

Resources Housed at the National Agricultural Library (NAL)

A collection of resources identified as the 4-H professional, research and knowledge base (4hprk) is currently being assembled at NAL. Key research, books, and journal articles are being processed for the collection and subsequently added to AGRICOLA, NAL's national and international electronic database.

This bibliography, A Professional Research and Knowledge Taxonomy for Youth Development: Youth Development, was created by using the identifier "4hprk youth development" during a search of the AGRICOLA database. Readers will find such subject matter as: psychological, emotional, physical, social-moral, cognitive development of adolescents, as well as vocational career development, current issues and problems, and family relationships.

In addition to being accessible electronically, hard copies of the publications are also available through the interlibrary loan system of university and local libraries.

Accessibility to published literature is one of NAL's goals. Please refer to the end of this bibliography for information on how to obtain copies of these items.

Youth Development Information Center
Established at the National Agricultural Library

One result of this tremendous effort has been the formation of a Youth Development Information Center. A joint project of the Extension Service and the National Agricultural Library, the Center's staff assist youth development professionals with accessing the resources of the Library. The staff also assist the National Association of Extension 4-H Agents as they continue to identify and abstract resources for the 4hprk collection.

The Center staff work with other youth development agencies and organizations in the establishment of national youth information networks. Staff also identify materials for the national collection.

Services offered by the Center's professionals include: answering specific questions, referring users to other agencies and organizations, and conducting literature searches in a variety of databases.

Availability of Cited Documents

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0001
National Youthworker Education Project /Gisela Konopka .
Konopka, Gisela. St. Paul, Minn. : University of Minnesota, Center for Youth Development and Research, 1980. Cover title. v, 311 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Includes bibliographies. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.K6).
Abstract: This is a collection of readings from education sessions conducted as part of the National Youthworker Education Project (NYEP). NYEP represents a unique collaboration involving a private endowment (Lilly Endowment, Inc.), a major university (University of Minnesota) and eight national youth serving organizations (American Red Cross, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Camp Fire, 4-H, Girls Clubs, Girl Scouts, YWCA, National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers). This project was designed to translate into significant action the insights developed from a nationwide survey of 1,000 adolescent girls conducted by Dr. Gisela Konopka.

0002
Abortion in adolescence.
Campbell, N.B. ; Franco, K.~Jurs, S. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 813-823. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Sexual attitudes and behavior of adolescent females have been the topic of much interest over the past decade. Feelings about contraception, conception, and abortion have been described in relation to the adolescents' beliefs about the possibility of becoming pregnant, who will or will not "protect" them, and the influence of significant others on their decision making. This study explores differences in 35 women who had abortions during their teenage years with 36 women whose abortions occurred after the age of twenty. A demographic questionnaire, the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory, and the Beck Depression Inventory were completed by women who were members of a patient-led support group. Premorbid psychiatric histories, the decision-making process itself, and distressing symptoms postabortion are reported. Specific differences in perceptions of coercion, preabortion suicidal ideation, and nightmares postabortion were found in the adolescent group. Antisocial and paranoid personality disorders as well as drug abuse and psychotic delusions were found to be significantly higher in the group who aborted as teenagers. Hypotheses regarding the influences of adolescent development on mother/child relationships, power struggles, and the use of fantasy as a coping device are explored.

0003
Accuracy of weight perception among young adolescent girls: An examination of personal and interpersonal correlates.
Forehand, R. ; Faust, J.-Baum, C.G. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Summer 1985. v. 5 (2). p. 239-245. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The purpose of the present study was to examine the personal and interpersonal characteristics of young adolescent females who accurately and inaccurately perceived their weight. Ninety-nine sixth and seventh graders served as subjects. Three observers rated each subject as under, average, or over weight. Each subject rated herself as being under, average, or over weight. In addition, the adolescents completed a depression measure and a self-concept measure. Sociometric measures and teacher ratings of popularity also were completed. A discrepancy score between observer and adolescent rating of weight was then calculated and subjects were placed into one of three categories: Underestimate, accurate estimate, and overestimate judgment groups. The results indicated that approximately one-half of the sample accurately estimated their weight as there were 49 accurate estimates, 18 overestimates, and 32 underestimates. Furthermore, relative to accurate estimation, inaccurate weight estimation was associated with personal maladjustment (depression and poor self-concept) but not interpersonal difficulties (popularity). The underestimate and overestimate groups did not differ from one another on any of the dependent measures. Implications of the results for nonclinic and clinic populations are discussed.

0004
Adaptive and reactive distancing among adolescents from alcoholic families.
Berlin, R. ; Davis, R.B.~Orenstein, A. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Fall 1988. v. 23 (91). p. 577-584. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Based on work with adolescents at a mental health center and an alcohol education program, some of the difficulties children of alcoholics experience in separating from their homes are considered. These difficulties are described in terms of organizing fantasies in which adolescents use relationships outside of their homes to work through unresolved feelings about their families.

0005
Adolescence /Margaret A. Lloyd.
Lloyd, Margaret A. 1942-. Cambridge : Harper & Row, c1985. Includes indexes. xiii, 445 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. Bibliography: p. 399-428. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF724.L63).
Abstract: "Adolescence" is designed to function as an undergraduate text that facilitates the teaching and learning of adolescent psychology. The text is organized into two sections. Part I is devoted to a survey of the study of adolescence and introduces the student to the basic fundamentals of the subject matter. Topics covered in Part I include perspectives on adolescence and youth,

physical development and sexual development, intellectual and cognitive development, socalization, and personality development. Part II introduces the student to nine key aspects of adolescent development in a chapter-by-chapter approach.- Aspects of development discussed include self-concept and identity development, sex roles and identity, relating to parents and achieving independence, relating to peers, educational experiences, establishing personal values and a philosophy of life, becoming a sexual person, choosing and preparing for an occupation, and hazards in the adolescent experience. All nine chapters in Part II include a section of exercises, case studies, and questions for use in general classroom or small group discussions. An appendix is included that outlines processes for studying the book's contents through the use of small group discussions.

0006
Adolescent alcohol abuse: subgroup differences and relationships to other problem behaviors.
Barnes, G.M. ; Welte, J.W. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Spring 1986. v. 1 (1). p. 79-94. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
Studies show that youthful alcohol abuse is associated with a variety of other adolescent problem behaviors, such as illicit drug use and delinquency. The study determined the prevalence and correlation of alcohol abuse using a very large representative sample of secondary school students in New York State. The relationships between alcohol-related problems and other problem behavior was examined in the context of adolescent problem behavior theory. In addition, the extent of alcohol problems and the relationships between alcohol abuse and other problem behaviors may be different in minority groups than among the majority population of youth. These issues have not been adequately studied since most surveys of adolescent drinking have not included large numbers of Black, Hispanic, and other minority youth. The ethnic diversity of New York State and this large sample of over 27,000 students permit an examination of alcohol abuse among specific adolescent minority groups.

0007
The adolescent girl in conflict /Gisela Konopka.
Konopka, Gisela. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. : Prentice-Hall, c1966. "A Spectrum book".- Includes index. x, 177 p. ; 21 cm. Bibliography: p. 162-171. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV6046.K6).
Abstract: This indepth 3-year study of delinquents girls attempted to delineate what factors brought young girls into conflict with society and what elements in the maturing process made them vulnerable during their adolescent years. Interviews were conducted with girls whose behavioral problems had brought them to the reformatory and the delinquency institution.

0008
Adolescent pregnancy and infant mortality: isolating the effects of race.
Davis, R.A. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 899-908. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Researchers continue to accept the untested assumption that the difference between black and white infant mortality rates is largely attributable to race-linked differences in teenage pregnancies (Wise, 1984). The basic notion is that the inordinately high black teenage pregnancy rate (because of its association with low birth weight births) accounts for this difference. This paper tests this key assumption directly and finds only partial support for it. It then argues that the key to the black-white difference in infant mortality is poverty, not teenage pregnancy. Using data from the state of North Carolina, the results suggest that poverty, not race, plays the crucial role in infant mortality.

0009
Adolescent self-esteem: a multidimensional perspective.
Openshaw, D.K. ; Thomas, D.L.-Rollins, B.C. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1981. v. 1 (3). p. 273-282. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The study empirically combines two commonly used measures of adolescent self-esteem, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and a modified version of the Osgood Semantic Differential, with special attention focusing on the degree of association between two measures. A crucial aspect of the study focused upon ascertaining the degree of association between four suggested independent dimensions of self-esteem derived from the two instruments. In addition, the study utilized sex and generation variables in assessing structural equivalence. A stratified random sample of 184 families with adolescents was taken. Self-report data were gathered from this sample. Factor analysis with varimax rotation and the Cronback Reliability Coefficient were the statistical procedures employed. The findings of the study suggest two important considerations for self-esteem research and application: first, the results indicate that four valid and reliable dimensions of self-esteem can be derived from the two instruments; and second, the dimensions derived demonstrate structural equivalence.

0010
Adolescent sex-role orientation and ego identity.
Lamke, L.K. ; Peyton, K.G. London : Academic Press [illegible]Journal of adolescence. Sept 1988. v. [illegible] p. 205-215. Includes refere[illegible] (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ499.[illegible]J57).

This study investigated the relationship between sex-role development and ego development in a sample of 9th-12th grade Anglo-American and Mexican-American students attending high school in a southwestern state. All students were administered: (a) the Extended Objective Measure of Ego Identity Status (Grotevant and Adams, 1984) as a measure of ego development (i.e., diffusion, foreclosure, moratorium, and identity achievement), and (b) the Personal Attributes Questionnaire Short Form (Spence, Helmreich and Stapp, 1975) as a measure of masculinity and femininity. Results indicated no ethnic differences in the relationship between ego identity and masculinity/femininity. Adolescents who were identity achieved on ideological identity formation had significantly higher levels of masculinity than did moratorium, foreclosed, and diffused individuals. For interpersonal identity, identity achieved adolescents had higher levels of both masculinity and femininity than did individuals who were foreclosed, diffused or in moratorium. Discussion centered on these results in light of the additional finding that there was little shared variance (eta2) between masculinity, femininity and ego identity.

0011
Adolescent suicide: character traits of high-risk teenagers.
Neiger, B.L. ; Hopkins, R.W. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Summer 1988. v. 23 (90). p. 469-475. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Adolescent suicide rates are increasing and are currently higher than ever recorded. Thus, it has become essential for health professionals, counselors, and parents to become familiar with characteristics of the high-risk teenager. This article examines personality traits and life circumstances which place an adolescent at higher risk for suicide. Among the variables examined are: depression, acute suicidal behavior, poor family relationships, alcohol and drug use, recent loss, failure in school, and other characteristics. As adolescents pass through difficult life stages successfully, teenage suicides will decrease. Professional helpers and parents must be able to recognize the signs which are discussed and take an active role in prevention and/or intervention.

0012
Adolescents' perceptions of and feelings about control and responsibility in their lives.
Ortman, P.E. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 913-924. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This paper describes a hypothesis-generating study which merges a review of past conceptualizations and research (done mainly with children) with the results of a semistructured interview designed to distinguish between perceptions of control and responsibility in adolescents. Eight female and eight male freshmen and seniors from a middle-class high school in suburban Virginia were interviewed concerning their views and feelings of control and responsibility. They also rated themselves on a scale of 0 to 10 in eight areas of their lives on how much in control and how responsible they felt for things that happened in those areas and, in general, how satisfied they were with their lives. Pearson product-moment correlations showed that feelings of responsibility and control were highly correlated for this group, as were feelings of control and life satisfaction. Although the relationship between responsibility and life satisfaction was not significant for the total group, it was significant for the eight seniors. Students were further questioned concerning recent decisions they had made and who they felt had control over them and were responsible for them. In general, adolescents ascribed control and responsibility to the same source, but they seldom described shared control or responsibility. Implications for the development of social responsibility as well as future research are discussed.

0013
Adolescents: segregated and subordinated.
Francis, R.M. ; Walker, G. Tucson, AZ : Associates for Youth Development. New designs for youth development. May/June 1981. v. 2 (3). p. 9-13. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.N48).
This survey was part of a project begun in 1979 to involve young people and community leaders in an effort to reduce the level of delinquent behavior and to increase positive youth development in the community. The survey had two purposes: to measure the amount of delinquent activity that young people were involved in and to gain a better understanding of adolescence and some of the factors which cause young people to commit delinquent acts. Data from questionnaire items were grouped into five indexes, reflecting the type and the extent of a youth's involvement. Types of delinquent involvement, age of youth involved in delinquent behavior, alienation of youth from adults, peer pressure, parent alienation from the juveniles, and alienation from school and from local authorities were all categories, mentioned in the study. For adults and adolescents to live and work together there must be changes as indicated here.

0014
Adolescents' views on issues related to divorce.
Kurdek, L.A. ; Sinclair, R.J. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Winter 1986. v. 1 (4). p. 373-387. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
In this study, 208 junior high school

students were asked to imagine that they were divorced parents. Students' views on child custody and visitation issues were related to their current family structure (intact with low or high levels of interparent conflict, mother-headed divorced, or reconstituted with stepfather), gender, and grade (7 or 9). Girls in intact families indicated that they would see their children more frequently than boys. Boys wanted their imagined ex-spouses to visit more frequently than girls did. All adolescents predicted more frequent visitation by themselves than by their imagined ex-spouses, and this was particularly true for girls in low conflict intact families. When adolescents from intact families were asked to imagine that their parents were getting divorced, ninth graders (relative to seventh graders) and boys (relative to girls) were more likely to want to live with both parents, and girls were more likely to want to live with their mothers. Relative to adolescents in other family structures, adolescents from reconstitiuted families were most likely to think that a stepparent could replace a real parent.

0015
Adolescents who apparently are invulnerable to drug, alcohol, and nicotine use.
Marston, A.R. ; Jacobs, D.F.~Singer, R.D.~Widaman, K.F.~Little, T.D. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Fall 1988. v. 23 (91). p. 593-598. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
As part of a large survey of addictive behavior in high school students, a group of 43 girls and 34 boys was identified who denied any use of drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. These apparently invulnerable adolescents were compared to the rest of the "user" sample on the remaining items of the questionnaire. The invulnerable students reported generally better physical and mental health and academic achievement. They also indicated a significantly lower rate of similar problems in their parents.

0016
Age and sex differences in choice of consultant for various types of problems.
CHDEAW. Wintre, M.G. ; Hicks, R.~McVey, G.~Fox, J. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Aug 1988. v. 59 (4). p. 1046-1055. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
To investigate age, sex, and situational differences in choice of consultant, 192 students were interviewed--24 males and 24 females at ages 8, 11, 14, and 17. All subjects were presented with 3 hypothetical problems--an impersonal problem, an interpersonal problem with a peer, and an interpersonal problem with a parent. Subjects were asked to indicate whom they would select for advice: a familiar adult, an adult expert, a familiar peer, or a peer expert. Analyses were conducted for 3 sets of dependent measures--first choice of consultant, dimensions revealed by combining first and second choices, and subjects' justifications for their choices. The results reveal that consultant preferences are a function of both an age X situation and an age X sex interaction. The dimensions of familiarity increases developmentally, indicating that, although seeking help from peers increases with age, adults remain important sources of support throughout adolescence. Furthermore, in choosing consultants, females value familiarity, whereas males value expertise.

0017
Age and sex differences in early adolescent's information sources.
Gould, A.W. ; Mazzeo, J. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1982. v. 2 (3). p. 283-292. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This study investigated the effects of age and sex on the information sources to which early adolescents turn when confronted with questions concerning general life issues. A total of 615 male and female adolescents ranging in age from 10 to 14 years, responded to a questionnaire consisting of 15 different sources in information. Analysis of the preferred information source utilizing log linear models indicated significant age and sex effects. Specifically, at each age level the odds of a female choosing mother as opposed to father as a source of information was 14 times greater than the same odds were for males. Additionally, it was found that both sexes increasingly rely on peers as age increases, but females rely on peers earlier and to a greater extent across all ages than do their male counterparts. The results are discussed in relation to the available literature concerning adolescent information sources.

0018
The AIDS challenge prevention education for young people /edited by Marcia Quackenbush and Mary Nelson, with Kay Clark.
; Quackenbush, Marcia.~Nelson, Mary.~Clark, Kay.; 1942-. Santa Cruz, CA : Network Publications, 1988. xvi, 526 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. Includes bibliographies. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC607.A26A4).
Abstract: This book provides updated information on the AIDS Disease suitable for prevention education for youth. It serves as a synopsis of current knowledge availale on Aids education from 32 national and international experts. Insight on youth program development and implementation in formal and informal settings is provided for professional educators and parents.

0019
All grown up & no place to go teenagers in crisis /David Elkind.
Elkind, David, 1931-. Reading, Mass. : Addison-Wesley, 1987 printing, 1984. Includes index. viii, 232 p. ; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.E53 1987).
Abstract: Psychologist David Elkind wrote All grown up and no place to go for parents and other adults who deal with teens to help them understand the pressures facing today's adolescents and to offer advice concerning how to guide teens through those turbulent years. The book points out societal changes and problems and how they take their toll on adolescents. Part I documents the idea of premature adulthood which is pervasive in modern American society and emphasizes the stress that this brings about for teens. Elkind asserts that teenagers must adjust to the physical development of puberty, a new way of cognitive thinking, and peer shock--the struggle of adusting to concepts of social exclusion, betrayal, and disillusionment. Society requires these adjustments, while at the same time taking the necessary time for adjustment away from adolescents by bestowing upon them premature adulthood. An inordinant amount of stress is the result.~ Part II deals with the recent disappearance of traditional external "markers," such as clothing that differentiates children from adults and information that was previously reserved for adults. Family life disruption by divorce and step families is explored, as is the failure of schools to provide for the personal identity and educational needs of teenagers. Again, the result of these changes is stress for the adolescent. Part III discusses how stress contributes to difficulty in forming a holistic self-identity and how this leads to a variety of behavioral and personality problems. The last chapter attempts to answer this question: "What can we do to prevent some of the human waste and misery that is so endemic to young people today?" Elkind gives advice concerning what adults can do.

0020
The amount of sex information learning obtained during early adolescence.
Thornburg, H.D. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Summer 1981. v. 1 (2). p. 171-183. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This study reports the findings of a survey on sources of sex information among 1152 students. They were asked to identify their initial sources of information on twelve sexual concepts. In addition, they indicated the age when they first learned these concepts and wrote a definition for each of the twelve terms. Results indicate that 99 percent of initial sex inforration is learned in the early adolescent years or earlier. Females tended to learn from more reliable sources than males although both learned more from peers than any other source. The overall accuracy in understanding sexual concepts was high which is interpreted within this study as a positive indicator of early adolescents learning about sex.

0021
An analysis of the legality of parental consent for abortion legislation in Delaware /by Mark J. Manno.
Manno, Mark J. Newark, Del. : The University of Delaware, 1988 . Thesis (M.A.)--University of Delaware, Newark, 1988. "August, 1988.". v, 67 leaves ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL KFD567.A3M3).
Abstract: Since the Roe v. Wade decision in 1973 in which the Supreme Court permitted abortion, numerous attempts have been made to restrict abortions within the context of the law. Parental consent for abortion legislation has been ruled constitutional by the Supreme Court provided it contains a judicial bypass procedure for those adolescents who are unwilling or unable to get consent from their parents or guardians. Two states have had significant experience with parental consent legislation. In Minnesota after the implementation of parental consent for abortion legislation, teen pregnancies, births and abortionsdecreased. In Massachusetts these figures remained essentially the same when residents who went out of state for abortions were figured in. The proposed parental consent legislation (HB475, 134th General Assembly) is consitutionally sound. Based on evidence from other states, it will have little or no impact on adolescent births, pregnancies or abortions in Delaware.

0022
Aspects of the family and children's television viewing content preferences.
CHDEAW. Tangney, J.P. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Aug 1988. v. 59 (4). p. 1070-1079. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
Previous research indicates that parent-child conflict and dysfunctional parenting attitudes are related to heavy television viewing among offspring. More specific aspects of viewing behavior, however, remain unaddressed. In 2 samples of upper-elementary school-aged white children, the relations of children's content preferences to children's perceptions of parent-child conflict and parents' child-rearing attitudes were examined. Results indicated that parental empathy, sensitivity, and adaptive role expectations were inversely related to children's preference for fantasy-oriented content and children's programming, particularly among males. Parental supervision of children's television viewing behavior did not appear to mediate the relation between dysfunctional parenting attitudes and children's viewing patterns, but a number of alternative interpretations of these results are entertained. Regardless of the causal nature of the observed relations, these results raise

concerns regarding potential developmental effects of such viewing patterns for children already disadvantaged by virtue of dysfunctional parent-child relationships.

0023
The association between early adolescent boys' cognitive development, father attitudes and nonverbal behavior.
Tremblay, R.E. ; Larivee, S.-Gregoire, J.C. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1985. v. 5 (1). p. 45-58. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Based on Piaget's equilibration theory, father dogmatism and empathy was hypothesized to influence sons' cognitive development through nonverbal behavior in father-son interactions. Subjects were 52 pairs of fathers and their sons drawn from first-year high school students of biparental families. Fathers' dogmatism and empathy was assessed by questionnaire, sons' cognitive development with Piaget's permutation task using the clinical procedure, and worked on a computer terminal. A factor analysis of fathers' nonverbal behavior revealed two factors accounting for 59.3 per cent of the variance. One factor is mainly loaded with fathers' visual behavior and body orientation mainly loaded with fathers' smiling behavior. No relationship was found between fathers' dogmatism, empathy and sons' cognitive development but the nonverbal factor "father smiles" was associated with both sons' cognitive development and fathers' dogmatism.

0024
The association between peer experiences and identity formation in early adolescence.
Bukowski, W.M. ; Newcomb, A.F. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1983. v. 3 (3). p. 265-274. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Results of the study show perceptions of general self-worth were found to be related to perception of social, physical, and cognitive competence. The strongest relationship was observed between perceived social competence and general self-worth with the strength of this association being significantly greater among boys than girls. Perceived social competence was more strongly related to perceived physical competence among boys than girls whereas social acceptance and perceived social competence were more strongly related among girls than boys. Overall, the degree of association between perceived competence and sociometric measures was rather small. The observed sex differences were consistent with previous theoretical proposals and empirical investigations indicating that the association between intimacy and identity may be mediated by gender and these findings indicate that the arenas for studying identity acquisition may be different for boys and girls.

0025
Attitudes of young adolescents toward marriage, divorce, and children of divorce.
Paddock-Ellard, K. ; Thomas, S. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1981. v. 1 (3). p. 303-310. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Do children of divorce have negative attitudes toward marriage? The purpose of this study was to compare the attitudes of thirteen- and fourteen-year-old early adolescents from intact homes with those of early adolescents of divorce toward marriage, divorce, and children of divorce. A Likert-type scale was administered to 234 eighth grade students. Data were analyzed with two-way analyses of variance (sex by parental marital status). As a whole, the responses were positive on all three measures of attitude, with early adolescents from intact homes exhibiting significantly more positive attitudes than early adolescents of divorce. Respondents indicated that the "child of divorce" status brought about behavioral changes. Further research is needed to explore the nature of these differences.

0026
Behavioral and psychological traits of weight-conscious teenagers: a comparison of eating-disordered patients and high- and low-risk groups.
Mallick, M.J. ; Whipple, T.W.-Huerta, E. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Spring 1987. v. 22 (85). p. 157-168. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
The present study was designed to test the clinical hunch that members of high-risk groups, such as athletes, have psychological traits similar to persons with eating disorders. Three groups of adolescent females (eating-disordered, athletes, and students) were studied to determine their menstrual, dieting, and exercise patterns and their self-images. Although the three groups fell on a continuum of anorexic-like behaviors, their self-images were not on a similar continuum. Eating-disordered females had the poorest self-images while athletes were the best adjusted of all three groups. Eating-disordered subjects exhibited extremely low scores on emotional tone and social relationships, suggesting that these dimensions of self-image may be characteristics which clearly distinguish the eating-disordered from so-called high-risk persons.

0027
Behavioral approaches to prevention of childhood injuries.
JSISAF. Roberts, M.C. ; Fanurik, D.-Layfield, D.A. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 105-118. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1 A3J65).
The authors discuss contributions of behaviorally based interventions to

injury prevention in children. Behavioral procedures include rewards and punishments, modeling, prompting and feedback, skills development, and guided practice. This paper reviews examples of behavioral approaches to selected problems in the child safety area including home hazards, car passenger safety, emergency skills, and unsupervised children at home.

0028
Beyond stigma: visibility and self-empowerment of persons with congenital limb deficiencies.
JSISAF, Frank, G. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 95-115. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Goffman's (1963) theory of stigma holds that rejection by "normals" leads people with disabilities to adopt practices that help them to pass as normal or cover the immediate impact of their physical difference. However, such an attempt to mitigate the effects of stigma does not characterize the life histories of three adults with severe multiple congenital limb deficiencies described in this paper. For them, self-display, within the context of American culture in the 1980s, is a strategy for self-empowerment in which the primary focus is the experience of the person with disabilities rather than the reactions of people who are "normal." Their adaptations suggest some limitations to the applicability of Goffman's theory in a changing social context.

0029
Career education in 4-H projects the relationships between project leaders teaching style and selected characteristics and their perceptions for the role of career education in 4-H projects /by Bert Lynn Jones.
Jones, Bert Lynn. 1985. Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1985. Typescript (photocopy)~ Vita. x, 141 leaves : ill. ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaves 120-124. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S534.W6J6).
Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine if a relationship exists between teaching styles of 4-H project leaders and their preferences for career education skills to integrate into 4-H project learning experiences. Findings indicate that 4-H project leaders felt that five particular career skills should be included in project teaching. These were: good work habits; the value of work, to self and society; self understanding in relation to opportunities in the world of work; skills related to the productive use of leisure time; ways to make work more enjoyable and meaningful. 4-H leaders did not feel they should teach, as part of their regular project efforts; career decision making skills; basic skills in math and communications; economics, sex equity in the world of work; and skills useful in finding and holding jobs.

0030
Career expectations and aspirations of adolescents.
McNulty, W.B. ; Borgen, W.A. Duluth, Minn. : Academic Press. Journal of vocational behavior. Oct 1988. v. 33 (2). p. 217-224. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HF5381.A1J68).
A total of 500 teenage students participated in a study to find degree of agreement between their ideal career aspirations and their real career expectations. Data analysis revealed no significant relationship between career aspiration and career expectation. Also, no difference between gender, age, or focus of control was shown.

0031
Career maturity in grade 9: the relationship between accuracy of self appraisal and ability to appraise the caree-relevant capabilities of others.
Westbrook, B.W. ; Sanford, E.~Gilleland, K.~Fleenor, J.~Merwin, G. Duluth, Minn. : Academic Press. Journal of vocational behavior. June 1988. v. 32 (3). p. 269-283. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HF5381.A1J68).
This study tested the hypothesis that individuals who can accurately appraise the career-relevant capabilities of others are good self-appraisers. 365 9th graders were administered the Career Maturity Inventory Competence Test, Self Appraisal, the Differential Aptitude Tests and the Accuracy of Self-Appraisal scale. Data showed no significant correlation between accuracy of self-appraisal and ability to appraise others. While there were some significant gender and race differences in the student's ability to appraise others, there were none in the ability to appraise themselves.

0032
Career preferences of early adolescents: age and sex differences.
Erb, T.O. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Winter 1983. v. 3 (4). p. 349-359. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Motivating early adolescents in classrooms as well as counseling them in career decision making suggest that educators need a better understanding of developing career preferences among early adolescents. When the scores of males and females were compared across ages on eight career preference scales, several patterns emerged. Most career areas suffer a decline in interest among both boys and girls in the initial years of early adolescence. However, in five of eight areas, boys' scores showed a significant rebound after aged thirteen reflecting stronger interest in high technology careers than did girls'. Girls, on the other hand, showed increasing interest in traditional areas such as service and organization. Both sexes indulged in dreams of trying careers in arts and entertainment.

0033
The case for modifying adolescents' cognitive self-statements.
Lamke, L.K. ; Lujan, B.M.~Showalter, J.M. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 967-974. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
The purpose of this study was to develop, implement, and evaluate a cognitive-behavior modification program designed to change adolescents' self-statements and increase their levels of self-esteem. Subjects were 27 ninth graders, 18 in the experimental group and 9 in the no-contact control group. Students in the experimental group were given 14 hours of training designed to modify their self-statements to be more positive. Results indicated a significant increase in positive self-statements for the experimental group as compared with the control group immediately after training and three months following training. There were no significant changes in self-esteem. Discussion focused on the relative merits of the program and on the implications of the findings for future research.

0034
Change and stability in self-esteem between late childhood and early adolescence.
Wallace, J.R. ; Cunningham, T.F.~Del Monte, V. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1984. v. 4 (3). p. 253-257. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Our purpose was to examine indices of change and stability in self-esteem between late childhood and early adolescence. The Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory was administered to 70 children at approximately age 9 and again at age 14. Analyses of the longitudinal data revealed significant (p less than .05) increases in general measures of self-esteem as well as in specific subscales of the Self-Esteem Inventory. Significant test-retest correlation coefficients also attested to the relative stability of self-esteem measures across the five year age span. The findings contribute to the composite of recent longitudinal research indicating systematic increases in self-esteem throughout adolescence.

0035
Changing perceptions of family cohesion and power across adolescence.
CHDEAW. Feldman, S.S. ; Gehring, T.M. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Aug 1988. v. 59 (4). p. 1034-1045. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1 C31).
Adolescents' perceptions of family relationships were studied using the FAST, a spatial technique in which wooden figures were placed on a board to represent cohesion and power. 150 subjects, drawn equally from sixth, ninth, and twelfth grades, portrayed the family in 2 representations: as perceived typically and ideally. Father-mother, father-child, and mother-child dyads were analyzed. Perceptions were strongly influenced by age, type of representation, and dyad. In accord with a developmental perspective, older adolescents portrayed less cohesion in parent-child dyads and small power differences in all dyads than did younger adolescents. In accord with family systems theory, the father-mother dyad was depicted as the most cohesive and as near egalitarian in power. At all ages and in both representations, parents were perceived as more powerful than their children. The family was generally portrayed as cohesive, significantly more so in the ideal than typical representation. Furthermore, in the ideal representation there were no significant power differences between the parents but moderate power differences in the parent-child dyads. Results were interpreted from both developmental and family systems perspectives.

0036
Changing psychopathology in female adolescent inpatients: 1973 versus 1983.
Grob, M.C. ; Eisen, S.V. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Winter 1986. v. 1 (4). p. 439-448. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
This study raises the question of whether sociodemographic factors or manifestations of psychopathology among hospitalized female adolescents (ages 15-19) changed from 1973 to 1983. Two samples of 50 patients each were selected from among psychiatric hospital admissions in 1973 and 1983. Demographic data, psychiatric histories of both patient and family, information about the family constellation and patients' clinical profiles at admission were obtained from patients' hospital records. Differences between the cohorts suggest that symptoms and problems have changed somewhat in the 10-year period and that the more recently admitted patients show evidence of more serious illness. Implications as to the focus of future treatment programs are discussed.

0037
The changing social environment and the changing attitudes of youth a challenge for 4-H professionals and leaders /George T. Blume.
Blume, George T. Blackburn, Va.? : Virginia Cooperative Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1985? . Cover title. 13 leaves ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaf 13. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S533.F66B59).
Abstract: Since the mid-1970's there has been a positive shift in the micro epoc attitudes held by youth. Extension needs to take advantage of this shift towards positive thinking, in helping 4-H youth to prepare for their future. Today's 4-H youth aspire for greater opportunity; have a firm philosophical base upon which to build; remain flexible in social though processes; and can identify mar of the problems their

generation will have to face. This positiveness is a challenge Extension professionals and leaders cannot afford to ignore, and an opportunity they cannot afford to miss.

0038
Charting a healthier course for the adolescent at risk of substance abuse resource guide /prepared by the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association ; Jennifer Bevino ... et al. .
Tallahassee, Fla. : State of Florida Dept. of State, 1988. Accompanied by: Brochures on nutrition and substance dependency and several issues of the quarterly newsletter: Health at risk.~ Funded by a grant from the Florida Nutrition Education and Training Program. 179 p. : ill. ; 31 cm. Bibliography: p. 154-160. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV4999.Y68C4).
Abstract: The purpose of this resource guide is to assist the health educator in teaching students the benefits of good health habits versus the harmful effect of alcohol and drugs on their mental and physical health. This guide presents the latest information on nutrition and substance abuse, data on anabolic-androgenic steroids and their effects on adolescent athletes, and many educational activities for use in the classroom. The resource guide intends to inform youth at risk about the dangers of sustance abuse. An extensive list of resources for additional materials and information is included.

0039
The child development from birth through adolescence /Judith Rich Harris, Robert M. Liebert.
Harris, Judith Rich. ; Liebert, Robert M.,; 1942-. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. : Prentice-Hall, c1987. Includes indexes. xvi, 585 p. : ill. (some col.) ; 26 cm. Bibliography: p. 537-554. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ131.H288 1987).
Abstract: The authors' goals for this book are two fold: 1) to provide a complete, accurate description of child growth and development from conception through late adolescence and; 2) to make the information clear and accessible to all readers, especially to those with no previous knowledge of child development and related topics. While the intent is to focus on normal child development, problems in development appear in set apart text and cover developmental difficulties that may occur. The authors present their own theory of development which is transactional along with early and prevailing theories of child development (Locke, Rousseau, Darwin, Erikson, Piaget, Skinner). The first three chapters of the book cover basic development concepts, heredity and environment and important theories of development. Chapters four through fifteen are arranged chronologically beginning with conception.~ To provide the reader with a life like example of child development, the authors look at one particular child (drawn from a composite of typical cases) throughout the book. An extensive glossary and reference listing are provided.

0040
Child development abstracts and bibliography.
Chicago, Ill. : Published by the University of Chicago Press for the Society for Research in Child Development,. Child development abstracts and bibliography. Description based on: Vol. 62, no. 1 (published in 1988); title from cover. v. ; 23-28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ767.8.C5).
Abstract: Each issue of this journal is composed of several hundred abstracts from professional journals and a current index of authors, subjects, and journals abstracted. Books are also reviewed. Topics include but are not limited to: growth and development of children, issues of adolescence, family relationships and communication, sex roles, cross-cultural issues, economics, gender, and the family. A list of the journals searched by Child Development Abstracts is published in number 3 of each volume.

0041
Children's contact with absent parents.
JMFAA6. Seltzer, J.A. ; Bianchi, S.M. St. Paul, Minn. : National Council on Family Relations. Journal of marriage and the family. Aug 1988. v. 50 (3). p. 663-677. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ1.J86).
This study investigates the frequency of contact between children and biological parents who are separated. Using data from a 1981 national survey, the research describes the effects of living arrangements and other family characteristics on cross-household ties between children and parents. The study treats frequent contact as an indication of intense parent-child involvement and investigates whether or not the characteristics associated with maintaining frequent contact differ from those associated with maintaining minimal contact. The findings indicate that frequent contact occurs for two groups of children: those who have recently lived with their absent parent and those who do not live with substitute caretakers (stepparents). A wider variety of sociodemographic characteristics predict whether or not minimal contact occurs. The data show few racial and ethnic group differences in patterns of parent-child contact. These results are interpreted as evidence that U.S. children establish sequential relationships with their adult caretakers and that they are unlikely to maintain ties with more than two parents or substitute parents at any time.

0042
Children's evaluations of retaliatory aggression.
CHDEAw. Ferguson, T.J. ; Rule, B.G. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Aug 1988. v. 59 (4). p. 961-968. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
The present study examined how

5-10-year-old children's judgments of retaliation were affected by its severity relative to the initial provocation and by the causal nature of the initial provocation. 72 boys and girls first received information about property-damaging provocations that were portrayed as accidental, foreseeable, justifiably intended, or unjustifiably intended in nature. They were subsequently informed that the victim responded with interpersonal aggression or with a verbal reprimand. Children's perceptions of the causal nature of the provocation and their naughtiness and punishment judgments of the retaliator were assessed. 2 major findings were obtained, both of which were unrelated to age. First, children's perceptions of the initial provocation were more differentiated than has been reported in the past, but these perceptions did not correspond uniformly to the manipulations of causality. Second, although children's evaluations of the retaliator were not an inverse function of their own perceptions of the initial provocation, they did vary systematically according to these perceptions and the extremity of the retaliator's response.

0043
Children's expected interpersonal consequences of communicating their affective state and reported likelihood of expression.
CHDEAW. Fuchs, D. ; Thelen, M.H. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Oct 1988. v. 59 (5). p. 1314-1322. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
This study explored several factors associated with expected outcome of emotional expression and likelihood of expression among children. These variables were posited to be a reflection of children's affective display rules. Differences in outcome expectancies and likelihood of expression were assessed as a function of sex of parent, sex of subject, grade, and type of affect. 125 first-, fourth-, and sixth-grade children (mean ages, 6-9, 9-2, and 11-7, respectively) were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 experimental conditions involving either sad or angry affect inductions. Older boys reported less positive expectancies and lower likelihood of expression than younger boys; and boys had less positive expectancies and lower likelihood of expression for sadness than girls. A high correlation was obtained between outcome expectancy and likelihood of expression; the correlation was higher for sadness than anger, and higher among males than females. These results suggest that socialization practices tend to be directed toward the suppression of sadness among males.

0044
Children's injuries: issues in prevention and public policy.
JSISAF. Roberts, M.C. ; Brooks, P.H. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 1-12. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Many of the papers in this volume begin with shocking statistics about children's morbidity and mortality rates attributable to what used to be termed accidents. These statistics have become the basis of a growing national concern over the pervasiveness of the problem. Grouped together, injuries are the single greatest threat to children. They account for 40% of childhood mortality between the ages of 1-4, 50% between the ages of 5-14, and 75% between the ages of 15-19. Many of these deaths are a result of motor vehicle collisions, but about half occur at home from falls, burns, scalds, and product-related deaths. For every mortality there are hundreds of nonfatal injuries that disfigure, handicap, physically and psychologically disturb, cause brain damage, destroy friendships and families, and otherwise seriously disrupt lives.

0045
Children's participation in household tasks as portrayed by national television advertisements /Roger Swagler, Anne Sweaney and Julia Marlowe.
Swagler, Roger. ; Sweaney, Anne.~Marlowe, Julia.; 1946-. 1986. Cover title.~ "Running head: TV tasks."~ Paper presented at the meeting of the American Home Economics Association, Kansas City, MO. 26 leaves ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaves 16-18. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ784.W6S9).
Abstract: This paper provides a content analysis of portrayals of children's participation in household tasks in national television advertisements. The analysis indicates that children are rarely shows working in the home, even when they could help. Furthermore, parents are shown routinely performing tasks children could have done for themselves. The resulting stereotypes are clearly drawn: children are shown to be nonproductive and parents are portrayed as servants. Such portrayals are unrealistic in the context of growing time pressures in the household and the potential benefits which families might realize by working together toward common goals.

0046
The child's awareness of parental beliefs concerning the child: a developmental study.
CHDEAW. Alessandri, S.M. ; Wozniak, R.H. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Apr 1987. v. 58 (2). p. 316-323. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
This study investigated adolescents' and preadolescents' awareness of the beliefs that parents hold regarding them by examining patterns of agreement between parents and between parents and children concerning the children's likely behavior in a variety of situations. 24 2-parent, middle-class families with a 10-11-year-old and 24 with a 15-16-year-old were separately

interviewed in 2 sessions scheduled a week apart. Interviews were based on the Family Belief Interview Schedule (FBIS), which presents 15 short vignettes designed to assess parental beliefs about the child and, with slight modification, the child's beliefs about parental beliefs. Findings indicated that: (1) families varied widely in intrafamilial agreement; (2) adolescents were more accurate in predicting parental beliefs than were preadolescents; (3) preadolescents were more likely than adolescents to assume that their parents were similar to one another in their child perceptions; (4) fathers' beliefs were more congruent with the self-beliefs of adolescents than of preadolescents. These findings are interpreted within a social cognitive and family-systems framework.

0047
Cognitive development and the ability to infer others' perceptions of self.
Jarcho, H.D. ; Petersen, A.C. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Summer 1981. v. 1 (2). p. 155-162. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
A number of cognitive and social cognitive tests administered to sixth grade students as part of a larger study of early adolescent development. Relationships between logico-mathematical cognitive ability and the social abilities of person-perception and perspective-taking were examined. Subjects were asked to describe themselves as they would imagine their mother, their father, and their best friend would. No significant correlation was found between the psychological depth of the descriptions and performance on a Piagetian-type formal operations task. A significant correlation was found between degree of differentiation among the descriptions and performance on the formal operations task. The psychological depth and degree of differentiation scales were also highly correlated. No sex differences were found in social cognitive abilities. These findings do not support a notion of across-domain invariance in cognitive development, but do suggest that some aspects of perspective ability extend across physical, logico-mathematical, and social cognitive boundaries.

0048
A cognitive-developmental perspective on the adolescent self-concept.
Noppe, I.C. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1983. v. 3 (3). p. 275-286. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The effects of the transition from concrete to formal operations in adolescent self-concepts, the distinction between self-concept and self-esteem during adolescence, and the differentiation of age from cognitive-developmental level as independent variables have not been systematically explored. The present study considered these issues in an investigation of the cognitive-developmental basis of the self-concept during childhood, early and middle adolescence. Eight-, 12- and 16-year-old-males and females were given the Twenty Statements Test (TST), the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory, and Piagetian measures of concrete and formal reasoning. Across all age groups, no significant effects due to congitive-developmental level were found on the TST protocols. However, the variables of age and sex were significant for physical, concrete, introspective and abstract dimensions of the self-concept for adolescent subjects. Self-esteem was significantly related to several dimensions of the self-concept. The results suggest that there are significant age-related differences in self-conception between the early and middle adolescent years.

0049
Cognitive distortions as mediators between life stress and depression in adolescents.
Deal, S.L. ; Williams, J.E. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Summer 1988. v. 23 (90). p. 477-490. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This research examined the possibility that cognitive distortions mediate between life stress and depression in an adolescent population. Measures of cognitive distortion, life-stress, and depressive tendencies were administered to 103 ninth- to twelfth-grade high school students. It was predicted that measures of cognitive distortion would be better predictors of depressive tendencies than measures of life stress. It was also predicted that cognitive distortions would affect the perceived stressfulness of life events. In addition, it was predicted that the three measures of negative thinking would be a better predictor of depressive tendencies than the measures of dysfunctional attitudes and irrational beliefs. Findings from correlation and regression analyses were consistent with the predictions.

0050
A comparison of childhood backgrounds of teenage mothers and their non-mother peers: a new formulation.
Oz, S. ; Fine, M. London : Academic Press. Journal of adolescence. Sept 1988. v. 11 (3). p. 251-261. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ499.A1J57).
Thirty-nine teenage mothers and 35 non-mothers, acquired by snowball sampling, provided data regarding their demographic and childhood backgrounds for an exploratory, hypothesis-generating study. Teenage mothers tended to have experienced foster care, family violence, parental substance abuse, lower educational achievements, as well as violence, alcohol abuse, and lower education among their boyfriends to a greater extent than did non-mothers. These results were

discussed in terms of a new formulation of antecedents to teenage pregnancy.

0051
Comparison of self-concept of nonobese and obese university junior female nursing students.
Stein, R.F. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Spring 1987. v. 22 (85). p. 77-90. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Obesity appears to be one of today's most common health problems. Its incidence has doubled in the past 75 years (Waxler & Leef, 1969), and it is estimated that 45 million Americans are obese (body weight 15% over ideal weight). There also seems to be preoccupation with dieting, as evidenced by the proliferation of weight-control devices and schemes. It has been noted that depression, distorted body image, problems in peer and family relations, and poor school performance are evident among the obese (Bowers, Faulkner, & Michel, 1979). The literature is replete with evidence of body image distortion in obesity. Among the factors contributing to this distortion are age of onset, presence of emotional disturbance, and negative evaluation of the obese person by significant others (Wineman, 1980). Since body image is an important concept, such as family, social, identity, and personal conceptions of selfhood. The purpose of this study is to provide information about the total self-concept of obese students as compared to nonobese students in a junior nursing class. A determination is made of the relationship between self-concept and variables of obesity, age of onset, and social class. Implications for nursing care are described.

0052
Conceptions and perceived influence of peer groups: interviews with preadolescents and adolescents.
CHDEAW. O'Brien, S.F. ; Bierman, K.L. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Oct 1988. v. 59 (5). p. 1360-1365. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
72 fifth-, eighth-, and eleventh-grade boys and girls were interviewed to investigate developmental changes in perceptions of peer groups and group influence. Results indicated that preadolescents defined groups on the basis of common activities and social behavior and considered group influence to be greatest in these domains. Older adolescents were more likely to describe peer-group influence as global and far reaching, affecting one's appearance, illicit acts, attitudes, and values. Corresponding to increases in peer-group conceptions emphasizing group attitudes/norms and global influence were increases in the extent to which subjects felt that peer-group acceptance or rejection influenced self-evaluation. Developmental changes in the apparent reference-group functions of peer groups for adolescent identity formation are discussed.

0053
Conceptions of physical appearance among young adolescents: The interrelationships among self-judged appearance, attractiveness stereotyping, and sex-typed characteristics.
Downs, A.C. ; Abshier, G.R. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1982. v. 2 (3). p. 255-265. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The relationship among measures of self-ascribed attractiveness, sex-typed characteristics, and attractiveness stereotyping were examined among 665 young adolescents. Normative data on self-ratings for attractiveness were presented and sex differences, wherein males rate themselves higher than females, were obtained. Attractiveness was also related to sex-typed characteristics. Masculine and androgynous individuals tended to rate themselves higher than feminine and undifferentiated individuals. Attractiveness stereotyping varied as a function of the sex, self-reported attractiveness levels, and sex-typed characteristics of subjects.

0054
Concepts of sexual behaviour: construction and validation of a developmental model.
Gfellner, B.M. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Fall 1986. v. 1 (3). p. 327-347. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
Based on developmental formulations in different content areas of social cognitive functioning, a model and assessment procedure to determine adolescents' understanding of sexual behaviour was developed and psychometrically evaluated. A four stage model of sexual behaviour concepts was supported in a sample of 492 adolescents and young adults. The results showed the Sexual Behaviour Concepts measure has acceptable reliability (interrater, internal consistency, and test-retest) and construct validity in relation to age and Loevinger's measure of ego level development. There was no social desirability effect. Gender differences were in favour of females. The relevance of a construct of sexual behaviour understanding in the process of adolescent development was considered.

0055
Conflicts between children.
CHDEAW. Shantz, C.U. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Literature review. Apr 1987. v. 58 (2). p. 283-305. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
Interpersonal conflicts of children in natural settings are the focus of this review of the empirical literature in social and cognitive development and sociolinguistics. The central role of conflict in various developmental theories is outlined, conflict is differentiated from aggression, and the major features of social conflicts are described: their incidence and duration,

and the issues, strategies, and outcomes of conflict episodes. Several studies indicate substantial relations between children's social-cognitive functioning and their conflict behavior, particularly in disputes about object possession and peer-group entry. The study of conflict appears to be useful in revealing aspects of the organization of the behavior of individuals and of dyads, and in revealing some of the information structure of the social environment of children.

0056
The contribution of the family to the facilitation of identity formation in early adolescence.
Grotevant, H.D. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Literature review. Fall 1983. v. 3 (3). p. 225-237. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This paper explores the family's role in the facilitation of identity formation in early adolescence. First, studies that focus on the family's style of adapting to the transition from childhood into early adolescence are reviewed. Second, research on the relation between identity formation and family processes in late adolescence is reviewed in order to suggest directions for future research with early adolescents. Finally, three issues warranting further investigation are outlined: gender differences, domain-specific studies of identity, and longitudinal studies of developmental sequences of identity formation.

0057
Coping with drinking pressures: adolescent versus parent perspectives.
Brown, S.A. ; Stetson, B.A. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Summer 1988. v. 23 (90). p. 297-301. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Fifteen techniques to limit or stop alcohol consumption were rated by 94 adolescents, aged 12 to 19, and their parents. Factor analysis of effectiveness ratings demonstrated consistency in appraisal of adult options for coping strategies, but significant differences in adolescent and parent views of how teenagers should cope with drinking pressures.

0058
Counseling the bereaved.
JSISAF. Raphael, B. ; Nunn, K. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Fall 1988. v. 44 (3). p. 191-206. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
This paper considers many of the theoretical and practical issues underlying the provision of bereavement counseling, and discusses (a) risk factors for bereaved people, (b) therapeutic assessment of bereaved people and planning of care, (c) provision of services aimed at diminishing risk and facilitating grief and mourning, (d) key issues of family and social support in bereavement counseling, and (e) the need for further development and coordination of services for the bereaved.

0059
A cross-sectional study of age and gender in relation to early adolescent interests.
Jones, R.M. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Winter 1981. v. 1 (4). p. 365-372. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This study examined the relationship between age, gender, and early adolescent interests. A total of 662 respondents, ranging in age from ten to fifteen years, rated topics according to their interest. All participants responded to the same list of twenty-five topics. Significant interest differences were observed across age categories. Generally, these changes were occurring earlier for females than males, suggesting that social and psychological change are necessitated by physiological maturation. Significant sex differences were also found on several of the topics. These differences may reflect societal norms and expectations concerning sex appropriateness. Male interests were more often focused around status and achievement while females were interested in life and people.

0060
Cultural values, parents' beliefs, and children's achievement in the United States and China.
Chen, C.S. ; Uttal, D.H. Basel : S. Karger. Human development. Nov/Dec 1988. v. 31 (6). p. 351-358. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC952.A1H85).
The major purpose of this article is to describe the traditional and modern Chinese cultural values with regard to educational achievement and their reflections in the beliefs of both parents and children. The value of self-improved and human malleability have been the emphasis of Chinese traditional philosophy. Chinese parents set higher standards and often work more with their children on homework compared to American parents. Cultural values also help to ensure diligent work by Chinese children. The superior performance of Chinese children in cross-national comparisons of mathematics achievement may be explained by these factors.

0061
Dating age and stage as correlates of adolescent sexual attitudes and behavior.
Miller, B.C. ; McCoy, J.K.~Olson, T.D. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Fall 1986. v. 1 (3). p. 361-371. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
Dating experiences, especially the type or stage of dating, have consistently been found to be related to premarital sexual behavior. Findings regarding the

age at first date and sexual behavior have been less consistent. This paper examined the age at which dating began and the type of dating relationship as correlates of premarital sexual attitudes and behavior among mid-teen adolescents. The analyses were based on a sample of high school students (n=836), most of whome were between the ages of 15 and 18 when the surveys were conducted. Early dating, especially early steady dating, was related to permissive attitudes and premarital sexual experience among both males and females. The relationship between early dating and intercourse experience was particularly strong among Mormons, a religious group which has institutionalized age 16 as the legitimate age to begin dating.

0062
Depressive affect and restraint in early adolescents: relationships with family structure, family process and friendship support.
Feldman, S.S. ; Rubenstein, J.L.~Rubin, C. Tucson, Ariz. : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1988. v. 8 (3). p. 279-296. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This study investigates the relationship between depressive affect and restraint and family and friendship variables in 103 unselected sixth graders (56 girls). Family measures included family structure (intact vs. two-parent families) and four family processes; communication with father, communication with mother, family cohesion and family adaptability. In addition, friendship support was assessed. Family structure was related to depression, but not after family processes were partialled out. Stepwise multiple regression models indicated that family cohesion and friendship support accounted for more than 50 percent of the variance in depressive affect. A high risk group for depressive affect was identified: adolescents from single parent families with low friendship support had scores in the clinically depressed range. Restraint was best predicted by gender and mother-adolescent communication in the regression models, whereas family structure and friendship support did not account for futher variance. Both depression and restraint were related to the number of stressors. The implications for the etiology of depressive affect and behavior problems were discussed.

0063
The development of sex differences in friendship patterns and peer group structure during adolescence.
Montemayor, R. ; Van Komen, R. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1985. v. 5 (3). p. 285-294. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
In a naturalistic study of sex differences in friendship patterns and peer group structure during adolescence, 130 groups composed of 321 adolescents were observed in three high schools and six out-of-school settings. No sex differences were found in the percentages of males and females observed in dyads or with a companion of the opposite-sex. Male friends knew each other longer than did female friends or male-female friends. Lastly, during adolescence, groups observed out of school became smaller and more heterosexual, while in-school groups remained large and unisexual. The need for further observational research on the patterning of male and female relationships during the transition from childhood to early adolescence was emhasized.

0064
A developmental approach examining social and personal correlates in relation to alcohol use over time.
JGPYAI. Brook, J.E. ; Brook, J.S. Washington, D.C. : Heldref Publications. Journal of genetic psychology. Mar 1988. v. 149 (1). p. 93-110. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF713.J68).
The purpose of this study was to determine how personality, family and peer factors interrelate to influence alcohol use during preadolescence and adolescence and to determine family and peer factor shifts in importance from preadolescence to adolescence. Five hundred and ten predominantly white youth and their mothers made up the sample. The sample included a nearly equal number of males and females. The group was seen twice over a two year period. A closed-ended item questionnaire was used. The researchers identified personality, family and peer factors that were significant predictors of alcohol use in preadolescence and in adolescence, and discussed theoretical implications and practical applications for alcohol education and alcohol abuse prevention programs.

0065
Developmental psychology an introduction /Robert F. Biehler, Lynne M. Hudson.
Biehler, Robert F. 1927-. ; Hudson, Lynne M.~Biehler, Robert F.; 1927-. Boston : Houghton Mifflin, c1986. Rev. ed. of: Child development 2nd ed. 1981.~ Includes index. xxvi, 748 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Bibliography: p. 703-735. (NAL Call No. DNAL RJ131.B52 1986).

0066
Disability as moral experience: epilepsy and self in routine relationships.
JSISAF. Schneider, J.W. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 63-78. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
This paper draws on depth interview data from an availability sample of 80 people with epilepsy to examine the moral experience of disability (cf. E. Goffman, 1959, "The Moral Career of the Mental Patient," Psychiatry, 22, 123-135). This concept directs attention on how those who live in the social

world of epilepsy, and of disability more generally, define themselves and others in both positive and negative ways. Most discussions of the moral aspects of disability turn on the concept of stigma, and epilepsy certainly is a prime area for such study. This paper, however, focuses on the consequences of disability for the distribution of work and responsibility in routine, everyday relationships and how, in turn, this affects the way people see, think about, and feel about themselves. Particular attention is given to family, parental, and employment relationships. The paper raises the question, if disability is a social construction and has such costs, how can we best construct it for all concerned?

0067
Disability as the basis for a social movement: advocacy and the politics of definition.
JSISAF. Scotch, R.K. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 159-172. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Many people with disabilities do not identify themselves as disabled or choose not to be part of a politically active community of disabled persons. This paper discusses both the barriers to the formation of a social movement of disabled people and the ways in which these barriers have been overcome. The role of public policy in the evolution of this movement is discussed, as are the current status and prospects of the disability rights movement.

0068
Disability beyond stigma: social interaction, discrimination, and activism.
JSISAF. Fine, M. ; Asch, A. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 3-21. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
This article critiques the assumptions about the nature and meaning of disability advanced in social-psychological writing, suggests the origins of these assumptions, and proposes a return to a Lewinian minority-group analysis of the situation of people with disabilities. It concludes by placing the articles in this issue of the Journal of Social Issues in context and by presenting questions in need of further exploration

0069
Divorce /Sharon J. Price and Patrick C. McKenry.
Price, Sharon J. ; McKenry, Patrick C. Newbury Park, Calif. : Sage Publications, c1988. Includes indexes. 160 p. ; 23 cm. Bibliography: p. 140-154. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ834.P7).
Abstract: This text, part of the Family Studies Text Series, explores divorce as a major life transition with social, psychological, legal, personal, economic and parental consequences. The book covers: Divorce in Societal Context; Why People Divorce; Separation; Adjusting to Divorce; Children & Divorce; Legal Aspects of Divorce; Economics of Divorce; and Intervention and Divorce.

0070
Does AIDS hurt? educating young children about AIDS /Marcia Quackenbush and Sylvia Villarreal.
Quackenbush, Marcia. ; Villarreal, Sylvia. Santa Cruz, CA : Network Publications, 1988. xiii, 149 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Bibliography: p. 143-145. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC607.A2603).
Abstract: This book provides a practical resource of information on the AIDS disease which can be used in health education of children ten years of age and younger. Included in the reference are suggested answers to questions frequently asked by young children about AIDS. Suggestions for addressing the Aids issue are made with consideration of the developmental stages of youth.

0071
Dropouts speak out: qualitative data on early school departures.
Tidwell, R. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 939-954. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
From interviews conducted in the home, qualitative data were obtained from 374 urban high school dropouts concerning their primary reason for leaving school early. Female and male respondents of five ethnic groups answered closed- and open-ended questions concerning their (1) dropout history, (2) reasons for leaving school, (3) feelings about various aspects of the high school experience, (4) past and present activities, (5) academic and general future plans, (6) reflections about school, and (7) recommendations for school improvement.

0072
Early adolescent attitudes toward sex roles.
Streitmatter, J.L. ; Santa Cruz, R.M.~Ellis-Schwabe, M. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1984. v. 4 (3). p. 231-238. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
In today's American society, both men and women are occupying roles which at one time were considered the exclusive domain of either just men or just women. Recognizing this trend, one begins to ask, do middle school/junior high students hold attitudes about sex roles which reflect the trend of less traditional perceptions of what men and women should or should not do, or do they hold traditional views of these roles? A questionnaire asked 2149 students about male and female roles. The results found that the male respondent's perceptions were more traditional than the female perceptions.

When boys and girls were grouped, a general trend showed that each older age and grade category was more conservative than the next younger group.

0073
Early adolescent egocentrism: a review of six articles.
San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Literature review. Winter 1987. v. 22 (88). p. 791-802. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This paper reviews six articles which appear to be representative of the past fifteen years during which researchers have focused on early adolescent ego-centrism. Each article is described in chronological order and compared to research findings suggested by the other articles. Although the researchers have suggested some interesting associations, there is a lack of consistency among their findings. The author indicates methodological problems and questions for further research which arise from the reviewed articles.

0074
Early adolescent perceptions of the need for adults to know more about them.
Juhasz, A.M. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Winter 1983. v. 3 (4). p. 305-313. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This study compared perceptions of early adolescents and those of adults related to the need for adults to know more about factors which may have a bearing on how adolescents learn. Two hundred and nineteen, 12 to 14 year olds in grades seven and eight were administered the 25 item questionnaire which was previously used with administrators, teachers and parents of middle school students. Differences between the two groups were observed as were adolescent age-gender variations. Adults perceived a greater need to know more about larger number factors than did adolescents.

0075
Early adolescents developing technical and interpersonal skills in the family and community /Joanne Keith ... et al. .
; Keith, Joanne. East Lansing? : Michigan State University?, 1984? . Caption title.~ At head of title: Abstract of paper presented by Joanne Keith, Ph.D., Michigan State University, at the International Federation for Home Economics XV Congress, Oslo, Norway, July 22-27, 1984.~ Photocopy. 8 leaves : ill. ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.E2).
Abstract: This study looked at interests and career expectations of early adolescents that are related to high technology and competent interpersonal skills. It looked at parental and youth organization impact upon these interests and expectations. Data were the results of a state-wide survey of 304 early adolescents and their parents conducted in 1983. Subjects were selected using a stratified multi-stage cluster sampling technique. Youth in the sample were 10 to 14 years of age and expressed interest in their career development.~ Some of the other findings are: Forty-one percent of the boys were significantly more interested in careers with a technical orientation; about 50 percent of the girls were significantly more interested in careers requiring more interpersonal skills. Boys were somewhat more likely to consider careers with higher interpersonal skills than girls were to consider careers with technical/mechanical orientation. Parents identified preparation of youth in technological and interpersonal skills as very important for both sexes and as the most siginificant areas where families would like educational support, but the discussions in the family about future jobs or careers was more frequent with sons than with daughters.

0076
Eating disorders in a nonclinical adolescent population: implications for treatment.
Lachenmeyer, J.R. ; Muni-Brander, P. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Summer 1988. v. 23 (90). p. 303-312. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
The present study investigates the prevalence of adolescent eating disorders across gender, cultural groupings, and socioeconomic status. The Eating Attitudes Test, the Binge-Eating Questionnaire, and a demographic questionnaire were administered to students at two high schools. The results indicate a high rate of eating disorders in a nonclinical adolescent population. The rates for binge eating are comparable to those found in studies of college students-found at a younger age. With regard to SES, cross-cultural and gender findings, it is clear that eating disorders cross socioeconomic class and ethnic groups, and have a higher rate of occurrence in males than previously reported. Given such high rates of eating problems in a nonclinical population, the issue of prevention and early detection must be addressed. Additionally, more specific information on male eating disorders is needed.

0077
Ecological correlates of children's social development /Robert H. Poresky and Marcus R. Earle.
Poresky, Robert H. ; Earle, Marcus R. 1986. Research report presented at the American Home Economics Association meeting. 4 leaves ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ767.9.P6).
Abstract: This research paper explores the longitudinal relationship of ecological factors with school-age children's social development. The ecological measures included systematic observations of the children's home environment; reports of parent-child interaction; family income; maternal and paternal education; maternal alienation; and other demographic factors. Children initially, 6 and 9 years old (n=41), and

their home environments were assessed initially and two years later. Half the children were boys and half were girls. The children were all living in rural settings. Analysis of the data revealed a number of significant longitudinal and concurrent correlations between the ecological factors and the children's social development.

0078
Educational therapy for the failing and frustrated student offender.
Grande, C.G. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Literature review. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 889-897. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Methods of treatment are described for meeting the needs of the failing and frustrated student offender. Attention is given to both the public school and juvenile justice setting for the following areas of treatment: classroom management systems, curriculum and instructional adjustment, counseling and support services, and alternative educational programming.

0079
Effectiveness of the 4-H life skills approach to leadership development /by Merl Eldon Miller.
Miller, Merl Eldon, 1936-. 1981. Thesis (Ed.D.)--Oklahoma State University, 1981. Vita. vii, 107 leaves ; 29 cm. Bibliography: leaves 83-85. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S533.F66M5).
Abstract: The purpose was to determine if the 4-H Life Skills Approach to Leadership Development, as presented through the Southern Region 4-H Leadership Life Skills materials, was a more effective method of teaching skills that are necessary to perform leadership roles than current methods. There was found to be an apparent difference between the pre and post tests on leadership life skills for participating youth. It was concluded that the 4-H Life Skills Approach was a more effective method than current methods. It was also concluded that Extension resources can justifiably be devoted to further development, utilization, and testing the 4-H Life Skills Approach to Leadership Development.

0080
Effects of parent-adolescent interaction on the continuity of cognitive development from early childhood to early adolescence.
Dunham, R.M. ; Kidwell, J.S ~Portes, P.R. Tucson, Ariz. : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1988. v. 8 (3). p. 297-310. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The continuity of cognitive development from early childhood to early adolescence is examined in light of mother-adolescent interaction and demographic measures. The sample was comprised of fifty-four mother-adolescent dyads, from a follow-up of an early-age antipoverty intervention. Middle class and lower class control groups and an experimental group were balanced by social class, ethnicity and gender. Measures used were the Participatory Style of Interaction, (PSI), the Bayley Scales of Infant Development, the Stanford Binet, and the California Test of Basic Skills. There was a continuity of cognitive development within each social class, in the absence of intervention. Social class and ethnic differences were mitigated for the lower class treated group, but re-emerged over the decade following the intervention. For the middle class and treated lower class groups, a participatory style of mother-adolescent interaction was found to be related to cognitive development and to account for much of the power of demographic variables in the prediction of cognitive development.

0081
Egocentrism and depressive symptomatology in adolescents.
Baron, P. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Winter 1986. v. 1 (4). p. 431-437. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
The purpose of the present study is to examine the relationship between egocentrism and depressive symptomatology in adolescents. One hundred ninety-four adolescent (108 males, 86 females) ranging in age from 12 to 17 years and enrolled in a high school in Quebec, completed the Adolescent Egocentrism-Sociocentrism Scale and the Beck Depression Inventory. As predicted, subjects with high egocentrism showed significantly more depressive symptoms than subjects with low egocentrism. Results are discussed in light of the literature on adolescent depression.

0082
Empathy and its development /edited by Nancy Eisenberg and Janet Strayer.
; Eisenberg, Nancy.~Strayer, Janet. Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press, 1987. x, 406 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Includes bibliographies and index. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF575.E55E5).
Abstract: Using data from "The Neighborhood Walk: Sources of Support in Middle Childhood" study, the author attempts to clarify distinctions between social perspective taking ability and empathy, and provided a foundation for a formulation regarding the development of these two aspects of social-emotional development. Empirically derived intra- and interpersonal factors associated with the emergence and expression of both social perspective taking and empathy during the middle childhood and early adolescence are considered in order to present a formulation of the development and expression of empathy in comparison to social perspective taking. It was found that empathy and social perspective taking were differentially related to individual difference variabl es such as mental health, age, sex, and temperament.~ Abstract: Two paper and pencil measures used to study the

development of empathy are evaluated in detail: The Mehrabian and Epstein measure of empathy in adults and the Bryant adaptation of this measure for use with children and adolescents.

0083
The epidemiology and causes of childhood injuries.
USISAF. Rivara, F.P. ; Mueller, B.A. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 13-31. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Injuries are the leading cause of death in children and adolescents after the first year of life. For individuals of all ages, the costs from motor vehicle injuries alone, when compared to other leading causes of death, are second only to the costs of cancer. Injuries are discussed within the conceptual framework of the events surrounding the injury and the classic epidemiological parameters of host, agent, and environment. Important host factors for childhood injuries include age, sex, behavioral characteristics of the child, family background, and use of drugs and alcohol. The environment encompasses the socioeconomic environment of the child, the physical environment, and the legislative environment. Specific agents or vectorsof injury are discussed, including fireworks, poisoning, flammable fabrics, hot tapwater, farm equipment, and firearms. Approaches to injury prevention are suggested, both for research investigations and child advocacy.

0084
An Eriksonian approach to conception of friendship of aggressive and withdrawn preadolescent girls.
La Gaipa, J.J. ; Wood, H.D. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1985. v. 5 (3). p. 357-369. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
A multi-assessment approach was used to examine problems in social development involving the interaction of the cognitive and affect domains. Teachers identified 30 aggressive, 30 withdrawn and 30 popular girls by the Behavioral Description Form, and then administered the Children's Friendship Expectancy Inventory that taps conventional morality, mutual activities, loyalty and empathy. A TAT-type projective test evaluated psychosocial adaptation on five ego stages. In the affect domain, the withdrawn and the aggressives were similar in the inadequacy of their conflict resolutions, a possible development delay problem. The best discriminator of the low and high status girls was group identity versus alienation, posited by Newman and Newman (1975) as the basic conflict of early adolescence. The withdrawn and the aggressives differed in their conceptions of friendship. The withdrawns placed less value on empathy and more value on loyalty than the aggressives, whose social cognitions were more like the populars than the withdrawns.

0085
Ethnic differences in the imaginary audience.
Markstrom, C.A. ; Mullis, R.L. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Fall 1986. v. 1 (3). p. 289-301. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
Elkind and Bowen's study was used as a basis for examining ethnic differences in the Imaginary Audience Scale (IAS) and its two subscales, the Abiding Self (AS) and the Transient Self (TS). Eighty-five Sioux and 100 Caucasian adolescents in the 7th, 8th, 11th, and 12th grades were administered the IAS. Some of Elkind and Bowen's findings were replicated. Ethnic differences were found in correlations between the IAS and measures of self-concept. No ethnic differences in IAS scores were found for younger adolescents; however, older Caucasian adolescents had lower AS scores than older Sioux adolescents. The need for more research on the IAS with different racial and cultural groups was discussed.

0086
Ethnic identity search and commitment in Black and White eighth graders.
Phinney, J.S. ; Tarver, S. Tucson, Ariz. : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1988. v. 8 (3). p. 265-277. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
In order to investigate the beginnings of ethnic identity formation, open-ended interviews on ethnic issues were carried out with 48 Black and White middle-class eighth graders from an integrated junior high school. Interviews focused on questions assumed from the literature to be indicative of ethnic identity search and commitment. Over a third of the subjects had engaged in ethnic identity search, as indicated by their having thought about and discussed the implications of their ethnic groups membership. Black females were particularly high in ethnic identity search. In discussing the issues of ethnicity, Black subjects generally focused on their own group, while Whites were more likely to address relations with other groups. Both groups recognized the existence of prejudice as a potential problem for Blacks. The findings are discussed in terms of minority versus majority status in the culture.

0087
Evaluation report of the Quest Challenge I and II Conferences Hope College, Holland, Michigan, July 7-12, 1986 and July 15-20, 1986 /submitted by Rebecca Saito, Diane Hedin, Susan Su.
; Saito, Rebecca.~Hedin, Diane.~Su, Susan. Saint Paul : Center for Youth Development and Research, University of Minnesota, 1986. Cover title.~ Two five day conferences for Michigan students sponsored by the Quest National Center through a grant from the W. K. Kellogg

Foundation and directed by the National Youth Leadership Council.~ "September, 1986.". 1 v. (various foliations) : ill., forms ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.Q4 1986).
Abstract: This is a summary of the evaluation report of two five day conferences for Michigan students entering grades 7, 8, and 9, attending one of two conferences: Quest Challenge I, July 7-12, 1986 or Quest Challenge II, July 15-20, 1986. The goal of the program was to prepare participants, both as individuals and as members of their teams, to return to their home communities and initiate and implement programs of community service. The purpose of the evaluation effort was to document events, to record student change, to provide ideas and direction for future programming and to seek understanding into what students learned and how or from what sources they learned it. Findings included measurable gains in personal growth and servant leadership attributes and skills.Quest Challenge II Conference

0088
The evolution of caring and nonaggressive persons and societies.
JSISAF. Staub, E. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1988. v. 44 (2). p. 81-100. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
This article explores ways to shape individual personalities, societies, and the relations among them, with the ultimate aim of diminishing intergroup hostility and war. The evolution described in the article requires committed individuals and groups to work for change. Certain human proclivities, such as us-them differentiation, the devaluation of outgroups, and stereotyping are sources of intergroup hostility. Socialization practices by parents and schools that promote positive connection to and caring about people are described, as well as ways to bring about their use. Parent training and family system diagnoses can impart awareness and skills and influence parental attitudes. On a societal level, institutions and culture can be shaped by creating systems of positive reciprocity among groups, by cross-cutting relations among members of different groups, and by other steps along the continuum of benevolence.

0089
An examination of 4-H youths' needs and interests, and implications for State Conference /by Tarri Lou Rude.
Rude, Tarri Lou. 1987. Thesis (M.A.C. Ed.)--Washington State University, 1987. Cover title.~ Photocopy x, 99 leaves : ill., map ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaves 71-72. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S533.F66R82).
Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the needs and interests of teens in 4-H and whether State Conference is meeting those needs and interests, then develop recommendations that incorporate this information. The findings indicate that 4-Hers are very interested in issues of male/female relationships, drugs and alcohol, teen/parent relations, child abuse, nuclear war and crime. Respondents were asked to rank 3 activities in order of their interest and involvement: (1) 4-H projects, (2) county and state fairs, (3) conferences. The majority rated projects first, fairs second and conferences third. However, those who had attended Conference before tended to rank it higher. Of those who had attended Conference, 90% said it was a good experiment although a number said the cost of conference was a problem.~ Twenty-Four (24%) of those respondents who had never attended Conference but were aware of it said that the cost of Conference was a deterrent to their attendance. Recommendations are made regarding State Conference (cost, marketing and programming), 4-H in general (recordbooks and educational programming), and needs further study.

0090
The family as a looking glass: interpreting family influences on adolescent self-esteem from a symbolic interaction perspective.
Margolin, L. ; Blyth, D.A.~Carbone, D. Tucson, Ariz. : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1988. v. 8 (3). p. 211-224. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This study examined why investigations into the family influences on adolescent self-esteem have either not used data from parents, or, when such data was used, have found very weak correlations. Given symbolic interactionism's postulate that individuals learn who they are by observing how significant others respond to them, it was hypothesized that parents' global appraisals of their adolescents' competency would improve the explanatory power of such models. In a sample of seventh and ninth graders, and their mothers, comparisons were made between the effects of parents' global appraisals and family members' reports of the kinds of interaction they shared (e.g., reports of attachment, family participation, intimacy, and authoritarian control). On the basis of bivariate analysis, it was found that mothers' global appraisals of the early adolescents' competency was a better predictor of adolescent self-esteem than the family interaction measures. Then, using hierarchical regression, it was found that the addition of mothers' global appraisals substantially improved the explanatory power of self-esteem models which relied on family members' perceptions of interaction.

0091
Family environment and its relationship to underachievement.
Wood, J. ; Chapin, K.~Hannah, M.E. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Summer 1988. v. 23 (90). p. 283-290. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This study explores the role of the

child's perception of his or her family environment and its relationship to underachievement. Normal ability underachievers and a matched group of achievers were administered the Family Environment Scale. Four variables were found to distinguish between achievers and underachievers: moral-religious emphasis, achievement orientation, cohesiveness within the family, and an emphasis on acting autonomously.

0092
Family environments and self-consciousness in early adolescence.
Yee, D.K. ; Flanagan, C. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1985. v. 5 (1). p. 59-68. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Modified versions of Epstein and McPartland's Family Decision-Making Scale were administered to upper elementary and junior high school children to assess their perceptions of the degree to which the child shares power and authority with parents and the degree to which the child participates in making decisions at home. Support was found for the hypothesis that parent-child authority relationship are systematically related to children's self-consciousness in various spheres of experience. Children from highly Authoritarian families reported greater self-consciousness in the math classroom, amongst peers, and in sports settings; they also reported a greater overall tendency to avoid situations in which the self was salient. In contrast children from families offering opportunities for self-direction reported an opposite pattern. The authors conclude that parent-child authority structures ar systematically related to children's self-assessment.

0093
Family factors, self-esteem, and adolescent depression.
JMFAA6. Robertson, J.F. ; Simons, R.L. St. Paul, Minn. : National Council on Family Relations. Journal of marriage and the family. Feb 1989. v. 51 (1). p. 125-138. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ1.J86).
Developed on the basis of the literature on adult depression, a model of adolescent depression was tested with a sample of 300 adolescents, over half of whom had contact with a substance abuse program. The respondents were interviewed at two points in time, with approximately one year intervening between the contacts. In findings consistent with the model, perceived parental rejection was the only family factor associated with depressive symptoms once controls were introduced. Perceived parental rejection showed both a direct effect and an indirect effect through self-esteem. Self-esteem displayed a strong concurrent association with depression but, contrary to expectation, did not predict subsequent levels of depression once initial levels of depression were controlled. The discussion section develops the idea that perceptions of self-worth tend to be variable over time for some people, with dramatic reductions in self-esteem causing depressive symptoms. A propensity to blame oneself for negative elements is posited as the cause of vulnerable self-esteem. It is suggested that this self-blaming attributional style develops in response to a perceived family environment of excessive parental criticism, shaming, belittling, and the like.

0094
Family functioning and identity status in adolescence.
Bosma, H.A. ; Gerrits, R.S. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1985. v. 5 (1). p. 69-80. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
In this study the relationship between aspects of family functioning and the achievement of identity in adolescence is investigated. Three family interaction variables, namely, adolescent autonomy, parental attitudes towards adolescent autonomy, and percentage of speaking time of each family member are derived from observation of 27 families (parent and adolescent child) in a problem solving task and related to the adolescent identity status. Identity status is separated scored for six content areas. Psychometric analyses show that the scores of the six areas can be combined into one overall status. In general the findings indicated that identity status is related to the family interaction variables. In the discussion attention is paid to the usefulness of psychometric procedures in scoring the identity status interview.

0095
Family influences on sexual attitudes and knowledge as reported by college students.
Sanders, G.F. ; Mullis, R.L. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 837-846. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
The influence of family variables on the sexual attitudes and knowledge of 65 college students was investigated. Parents were rated highest in terms of influence on sexual opinions, beliefs, and attitudes, but were rated lower than friends, schools, and books as sources of information. Specific family strengths as perceived by the students were related to amount of parental influence, parents' past reaction to sex education, and sexual permissiveness of parents. Sexual knowledge was not related to any of the family variables.

0096
Family members as third parties in dyadic family conflict: strategies, alliances, and outcomes.
CHDEAW. Vuchinich, S. ; Emery, R.E.-Cassidy, J. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Oct 1988. v. 59 (5). p.

1293-1302. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
Systems theorists have argued that triads rather than dyads need to be considered as a basic interaction unit, particularly in regard to episodes of conflict. While theoretically appealing, the description of the strategies used and alliances formed when third parties intervene in dyadic conflict presents a number of conceptual and empirical challenges. In the present report, a reliable system for coding such third-party participation in verbal conflicts is described and is used to analyze routine family conflicts that were observed during dinner. A number of specific findings of interest are reported including that girls were more likely than boys to intervene in all family disputes except marital conflicts, that mothers and fathers rarely sided against each other when intervening as third parties, and that the third-party strategies most commonly used corresponded with family roles: fathers used authority strategies, mothers used mediational tactics, and children used distraction. Of greater importance, however, are the general findings that document the influence of third parties on dyadic conflict. Additional family members frequently joined dyadic family conflicts, they were about equally likely to attempt to end or to continue the conflict, they formed alliances about half of the time, and their intervention strategies were related to the outcome of the conflict as well as its patterning.

0097
Family structure and conflict: nest-leaving expectations of young adults and their parents.
JMFAA6. Goldscheider, F.K. ; Goldscheider, C. St. Paul, Minn. : National Council on Family Relations. Journal of marriage and the family. Feb 1989. v. 51 (1). p. 87-97. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ1.J86).
Whether unmarried children should continue to live with their parents until marriage or should move out and establish an independent residence beforehand is a family decision that involves both the child and the parents, reflecting and affecting the relationships between the generations. In this article, we explore the expectations of parents about the sequence of marriage and nest-leaving for their children and consider how the factors influencing parents' expectations resemble those that shape their children's. We examine intergenerational differences in expectations and ask: how does variation in family structure, particularly membership in one-parent and step-parent families, influence the expectations of parents and children about premarital residential independence (PRI)? Using data from students in the High School and Beyond (HSB) senior cohort, together with their parents, we show that young adults are more likely than their parents to expect PRI, in two-parent as well as in one-parent and stepparent families. The effects of family structure operate through different pathways, however. Stepparent families lead to greater expectation of PRI because children are expected to establish an independent residence at an early age and to marry at a normal age, a pattern reflecting the low intergenerational closeness experienced in families in which stepparents and stepchildren must relate to each other in the same household.

0098
Fathers and their children conflict over work on the farm /Peggy S. Draughn ... et al. .
; Draughn, Peggy S. S.l. : s.n., 1987? . Running title: Farm father-child conflict. 15 leaves ; 28 cm.
Bibliography: leaves 12-13. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HD4904.25.F33).
Abstract: This study examines the relationship between the apparent success of farm fathers in the socializer role and perceived conflicts over work. Data were collected by mail survey from 124 men employed in farm work. This study concludes that if a father perceives himself as successful in the socializer role with his children, he will have less conflict with his children about work. Age and education of the father and his income do not contribute significantly to father-child conflict about work, but there is some indication that age of children might be related.

0099
The father's role in sexual socialization of adolescent females in an upper and upper-middle class population.
Hepburn, E.H. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1981. v. 1 (1). p. 53-59. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Because fathers have been found to be minimally involved in the transmission of sex information to their daughters, the role of the father in sexual socialization has not been systematically investigated. Forty-eight sets of parents and their teenage daughters were interviewed concerning the transmission of sex information to their teenage daughters. Fathers in this sample were found to be successful in communicating sexual attitudes and values through impersonal, oblique discussion of sociosexual issues and the behavior of other people.

0100
Feedback and self-concept in high school students.
Street, S. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Summer 1988. v. 23 (90). p. 449-456. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This study examined the relationship between self-concept and feedback in high school seniors. Students evaluated

themselves on ten traits, and were asked to then have five significant others evaluate them on the same ten traits. After reviewing their average feedback scores, students again evaluated themselves. Results indicated a strong relationship between feedback and self-concept for all traits, with none indicating a stronger relationship than any other .

0101
Female adolescents' ego development: Age comparisons and childrearing perceptions.
Adams, G.R. ; Jones, R. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Winter 1981. v. 1 (4). p. 423-426. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This study was designed to examine the relationship between perceptions of parental socialization styles and ego development in female high school students. Previous research has provided evidence that age is a mediating variable related to ego development, a second goal was to replicate these findings. A total of 137, 15-18 year old females responded to a child rearing perceptions scale and an ego development instrument. A discriminant analysis revealed that female ego development is facilitated when subjects perceive maternal allowance of freedom and independence, paternal approval and praise, and minimal paternal control and regulation. The analysis revealed a nonsignificant increase in ego development with corresponding age increments. Collectively, these data suggest that ego development is mediated by age and perceived child rearing experience.

0102
Four-H organizational leaders the association between task performance and support received /by Donald R. Hammatt.
Hammatt, Donald R., 1942-. 1985. Thesis (Ph. D.)--Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, 1985. Typescript (photocopy)~ Vita. viii, 98 leaves : forms ; 29 cm. Bibliography: leaves 84-88. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S533.F66H242).
Abstract: The objective of the study was to discover if there were relationships between task performance of the 4-H organizational leader and concern shown by the Extension agent as well as other selected independent variables. More specifically, an attempt was made to determine if one area of concern was more important than another. The research consisted of a survey instrument sent to a sample of 312 of the 1,560 4-H organizational leaders throughout the state of Louisiana; seventy-seven percent of the schedules were returned. Eight hypotheses were tested and the following statistical tests were used to analyze the data: correlation, chi-square, analysis of variance, and regression analysis. The findings of the study strongly indicate that 4-H organizational leaders will respond to Extension agents showing greater concern and support by performing more of the tasks necessary for boys and girls to get maximum benefit from the 4-H program.

0103
Friendship bonds in adolescence.
Tedesco, L.A. ; Gaier, E.L. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Spring 1988. v. 23 (89). p. 127-136. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
To assess the major motifs of interpersonal relations, achievement, and physical development influencing friendship formations, 204 adolescents at three grade levels responded to an open-ended questionnaire concerning friendship values. While the interpersonal category was salient at all grade levels for both boys and girls, it increased with time. A corresponding decrease for the achievement and physical attributes categories also emerged. Thus, friendship formations suggest a developmental trend in terms of selection, exhibiting the highest fluctuation by late adolescence.

0104
Gender differences in socialization through television to occupational roles: an exploratory approach.
Jeffries-Fox, S. ; Jeffries-Fox, B. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1981. v. 1 (3). p. 293-302. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This article presents a methodology for investigating the interaction of sex-role socialization and young people's learning from television about occupational roles. Content analytic techniques were applied to transcribed responses to open-ended questions. The specific research question is whether "lessons" concerning the world of work that males and females are taught in daily life influence what they learn from television about occupations. It was found that television viewing appears to make a limited contribution to young people's images of work roles, and that sex-role socialization mediates occupational role information learned through television.

0105
General self-esteem of adolescents from ethnic minorities in the Netherlands and the reflected appraisal process.
Verkuyten, M. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 863-871. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This article examines the question of how the lack of differences in general self-esteem between adolescents of ethnic minorities and Dutch adolescents can be explained. Attention is focused on the reflected appraisal process. It was found that for adolescents of ethnic minorities there is a significant relationship between general self-esteem and the perceived evaluation of family members, and no such relationship with

nonfamily members. For the Dutch adolescents the findings are the opposite, which may explain why adolescents of ethnic minorities in general do not have lower general self-esteem, despite low status, prejudice, and discrimination.

0106
Help for children hotlines, helplines, and other resources /Miriam J. Williams Wilson.
Wilson, Miriam J. Williams.
Shepherdstown, West Virginia : Rocky River Publishers, 1988, c 1987. 114 p. ; 23 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV741.W54 1988).
Abstract: HELP For Children is a text that provides hotlines, helplines, and other resources for parents, teachers, counselors, physicians, psychiatrists, psychologist, and social workers for the safety of children both at home and away. Divided into seven categories, the author provides resources for: child safety; drug and alcohol abuse; child abuse; incest; teen pregnancy; suicide; childhood diseases; the handicapped child; maternal, early child care; and non-crisis needs of children. A directory of clearinghouses, associations, and hotlines are provided.

0107
Home environment and maternal alienation longitudinal effects on rural children's intellectual functioning : a cross-lagged analysis : reserach report /Robert H. Poresky.
Poresky, Robert H. 1984. Cover title.- "March 1984.". 6 leaves ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF723.M35P6).
Abstract: This study is part of a broader longitudinal study of the mental and social development of rural farm children in a midwestern state (N=62). The counties and families within counties were randomly selected to be representative of rural farm families with young children. The families all had lived on a farm of at least ten acres for at least five years and derived family income from farming or ranching. Children with obvious handicaps were excluded from the sample. Three cohorts of rual children, beginning at 3, 6, and 9 years of age, were tracked longitudinally for three years.

0108
How minorities continue to be excluded from equal employment opportunities: research on labor market and institutional barriers.
JSISAF. Braddock, J.H. II. ; McPartland, J.M. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. 1987. v. 43 (1). p. 5-39. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Barriers to equal occupational opportunities for minorities are examined at three stages of the employment process: the job candidate stage, the job entry stage, and the job promotion stage. Using the authors' recent survey of 4078 employers covering a nationally representative sample of jobs, four types of exclusionary barriers are investigated: "segregated networks" at the candidate stage, "information bias" and "statistical discrimination" at the entry stage, and "closed internal markets" at the promotion stage. Practical implications are drawn for equal employment opportunity policies directed toward occupational processes and employment outcomes.

0109
Human development from conception through adolescence /Kurt W. Fischer, Arlyne Lazerson.
Fischer, Kurt W. ; Lazerson, Arlyne. New York : W.H. Freeman, c1984. Includes indexes. xix, 747 p. : ill. (some col.) ; 27 cm. Bibliography: p. 681 -721. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ131.F47).

0110
Human sexuality values & choices : a guide for parents of young adolescents /a collaborative project of Search Institute and St. Paul Maternal and Infant Care Project ; contributing authors, John Forliti ... et al. .
; Forliti, John E. Minneapolis, Minn. (122 W. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis 55404) : Search Institute, c1985. 48 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ57.H8).
Abstract: This curriculum guide helps parents talk to their teenagers about sex and sexuality. It gives parents basic facts about topics such as body changes, sexual attraction, and abuse. It also informs parents trust of teenagers and helping them through adolescence. Suggestions for parent-child conversations on sex-related behavior are provided. Diagrams of male and female bodies and reproductive organs are included.

0111
Humanistic psychology as ideology: an analysis of Maslow's contradictions.
Shaw, R. ; Colimore, K. Beverly Hills, Calif. : Sage Publications. Journal of humanistic psychology. Literature review. Summer 1988. v. 28 (3). p. 51-74. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF1.J682).
This essay stresses the importance of viewing psychological theories in terms of the socioeconomic environment in which they exist. Specifically, we examine the relationship between the humanistic psychology of Abraham Maslow and the economic practices of American society. We find that Maslow's contradictions--the most significant being that his work contains both democratic and elitist worldviews--are understandable when viewed as expressions of capitalistic ideology.

0112
Identifying & combating juvenile prostitution a manual for action /Marcia I. Cohen ; illustrations by Rick Martin.
Cohen, Marcia I. Washington, D.C. : National Association of Counties Research ; Tulsa, Okla. : National

Resource Center for Youth Services, c1987. vii, 80 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Bibliography: p. 57-59. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ314.C6).
Abstract: The purpose of this manual is to help communities get started in tackling the problem of juvenile prostitution. The report defines the problem of juvenile prostitution and develops guidelines with objectives for communities who wish to do a needs assessment on juvenile prostitution. Another section of the manual details a number of successful programs that have been implemented to help juvenile prostitutes and homeless youth. A section on planning and implementing programs designed to assist youth at risk details the steps a community needs to take in order to establish effective prostitution intervention strategies.

0113
Identity and family relations in early adolescence.
Newman, B.M. ; Murray, C.I. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Literature review. Winter 1983. v. 3 (4). p. 293-303. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The focus of this paper is on elements of the family system that influence and are influenced by work on identity in early adolescence. The argument is made for the need to study the family from a bidirectional and systems perspective. Yet, studies on both the process of development and the content of adolescent and parental identity lack either approach. A consideration of the interactive and multiplicative effects of each parent-adolescent dyad, the marital relationship, and family rules on identity development of each family member is suggested. Family response to the child's efforts to express individuality is discussed and clarified through the specific case of the reciprocal influence of authority relations and individuation.

0114
Identity in early adolescence: a developmental perspective.
Archer, S.L. ; Waterman, A.S. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1983. v. 3 (3). p. 203-214. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Ego identity status definitions with examples are elaborated upon with particular reference to early adolescents. Patterns of potential identity status change for this age group are discussed within the context of Waterman's developmental mode. From the findings of seven separate studies employing the Ego Identity Status Interview with samples ranging from the 6th grade to college entrance, it appears that a substantial majority of early and mid-adolescents are either identity diffuse or foreclosed. However, some instances of the moratorium and identity achievement statuses were found to occur even at the 6th level. In line with Erikson's developmental moratoriums increased while the frequency of foreclosures and diffusions decreased. The use of age appropriate scoring criteria for studying identity formation is discussed.

0115
Identity status and personal construct systems.
Berzonsky, M.D. ; Neimeyer, G.J. London : Academic Press. Journal of adolescence. Sept 1988. v. 11 (3). p. 195-204. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ499.A1J57).
The relationship between identity status and the structural features of an individual's personal construct system or self-theory was investigated. Personal constructs relevant to 10 contemporaneous roles (myself as a friend, student, son/daughter, and so on) were elicited from 75 late adolescents who also completed an identity-status measure. Correlational analyses between identity-status scores and structural features of the self-system revealed a theoretically interpretable pattern of interrelationships. The implications of these findings for future research is considered.

0116
The image of the 4-H professional/profession as perceived by selected cooperative extension service professionals in the United States /by Gary Wayne Gerhard.
Gerhard, Gary Wayne, 1953-. c1985. Thesis (M.A.)--New Mexico State University, 1985. Typescript (photocopy)~ Vita. xviii, 150 leaves : forms ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaves 117-119. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S533.F66G46).
Abstract: The major purpose of the study is to describe the current status of the image of the 4-H professional/profession as perceived by Cooperative Extension Service (CES) professionals in the United States. The instrument consistinf of a Likert-type image scale and reflective scale, was submitted to a random, stratified sample of Extension professionals representing all states and the District of Columbia. The mean values for the image variables were positive. The 4-H professional is percieved most strongly as first, and autonomous decision maker; second, personally committed to public responsibility; third, as a lifelong learner; and fourth, as holding equal professional status and freedom for advancment within CES. It was clear from the data that two connected ideas should be addressed: (1) the mission of 4-H as it fits a locality, and depending how that is defined; (2) the expected role of the 4-H/youth professional.

0117
The impact of divorce on children.
JMFAA6. Demo, D.H. ; Acock, A.C. St. Paul, Minn. : National Council on Family Relations. Journal of marriage and the family. Literature review. Aug 1988. v. 50 (3). p. 619-648. Includes references.

(NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ1.J86).
With the acceleration of the divorce rate from the mid-1960s to the early 1980s, the number of non-traditional families (such as single-parent families and reconstituted families) have increased relative to intact, first-time nuclear families. This article reviews empirical evidence addressing the relationship between divorce, family composition, and children's well-being. Although not entirely consistent, the pattern of empirical findings suggests that children's emotional adjustment, gender-role orientation, and antisocial behavior are affected by family structure, whereas other dimensions of well-being are unaffected. But the review indicates that these findings should be interpreted with caution because of the methodological deficiencies of many of the studies on which these findings are based. Several variables, including the level of family conflict, may be central variables mediating the effect of family structure on children.

0118
Impairment as a human constant: cross-cultural and historical perspectives on variation.
JSISAF. Scheer, J. ; Groce, N. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 23-37. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
The social science literature on physical disabilities suffers a curious omission in the relative lack of attention paid to a cross-cultural or historical perspective. We argue that disability is a human constant--that is, all human societies have and have always had disabled members. While the presence of such individuals is a constant, culturally shared responses to them vary greatly across time and social context.

0119
Improving education for the disadvantaged: do we know whom to help?.
Ralph, J. Bloomington, Ind. : The Journal. Phi Delta Kappan. Jan 1989. v. 70 (5). p. 395-401. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LJ121.P4P4).
The development of effective educational programs for disadvantaged young people requires an answer to who are the young people "at risk" of school failure? How well their needs are understood, and what is known about the link between their learning skills and their at-risk status is critical to improving their education. This report covers these issues by examining today's at-risk or disadvantaged student, and details when low academic achievements place a student at risk. The report gives suggestions for what should be done.

0120
Individual adolescents' perceptions of interactions with friends an d parents.
Hunter, F.T. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1985. v. 5 (3). p. 295-305. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Two patterns of interactions adolescents experience with friends, mothers, and fathers were examined. They were (a) commands based on greater authority and experience (unilateral) and (b) negotiation and mutual understanding (mutual). 180 subjects aged 12-13, 14-15, and 18-20 years reported, by a paper-and-pencil questionnaire, the frequencies of these patterns in their own experiences. Friends were perceived to interact more mutually than parents who in turn interacted more unilaterally than friends. Correlations of interactions were examined by pairs of relationships (father-mother, father-friend, mother-friend) to determine the individual differences in the interplay among these relationships. In general, adolescents reported interactions with fathers and mothers to be highly concordant, and friends' interactions to be relatively independent of parental interactions. Individual adolescents seemed to experience interactions with both parents as either highly involved or aloof; the degree of involvement with parents did not predict the level of interactions with friends.

0121
Individuality in a developmental context. II. The crystallization of developmental trajectories.
Mumford, M.D. ; Wesley, S.S.-Shaffer, G.S. Basel : S. Karger. Human development. Sept/Oct 1987. v. 30 (5). p. 291-321. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC952.A1H85).
Work by Mumford and Owens in 1984 suggested that the differential developmental trajectories reflected in prototypical life history patterns first emerge with the crystallization of a cohesive pattern of choice behavior. The present study was carried out to provide more detailed information concerning the nature and timing of this crystallization process. Initially, background information was obtained describing the life history of 417 men and 358 women at four points in their lives between age 18 and 30. Subsequently, 15 male and 17 female composite prototypes reflecting patterns of differential development across three of these periods were obtained along with a series of factorial dimensions capable of summarizing differential behavior and experiences within each period. When the ability of these within-period dimensions to discriminate membership in the composite prototypes was examined, it was found that movement along a given trajectory could be determined by late adolescence. However, it was also found that certain kinds of prior experiences tended to postpone crystallization while certain later

experiences led to changes in crystallized patterns. The implications of these observations for understanding individual development were then considered.

0122
The influence of family demographics and parental teaching practices on Peruvian children's academic achievement.
Barber, B.L. Basel : S. Karger. Human development. Nov/Dec 1988. v. 31 (6). p. 370-377. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC952.A1H85).
This study examined the relationship between family demographics, parental attitudes and behaviors, and the reading and mathematical achievement of Peru children in three locations. A total of 1201 children participated in the study. Results indicate different achievement scores across the three locations. Other differences among the locations included percent of literate parents, quality of home environment, parental expectations for their children's future, and parental teaching practices. Ways in which parental behaviors may mediate between family demographic characteristics and children's achievements are also indicated by these findings.

0123
The influence of gender on children's ratings of fear in self and same-aged peers.
JGPYAI. Silverman, W.K. ; Nelles, W.B. Washington, D.C. : Heldref Publications. Journal of genetic psychology. Mar 1988. v. 149 (1). p. 5-15. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF713.J68).
In this study, nine-year-old children rated their fears, the fears of their same gender peers, and the fears of opposite gender peers. The findings were consistent with those of previous studies, indicating that boys rated themselves as less fearful than girls. Both boys and girls rated "other boys" as less fearful than "other girls". The author discusses implications and suggestions for future research.

0124
Influence of sex and gender roles on high school status systems.
Williams, J.M. ; Andersen, M.B. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1987. v. 22 (88). p. 755-765. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Past research has indicated significant sex differences in determinants of male and female high school students' status as measured by how subjects would like to have been remembered from their high school years. In order to determine if remembrance preference is sex or gender role related, 671 subjects were administered the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI) and a questionnaire asking if they most wanted to be remembered from high school as a brilliant student, leader in activities, athletic star or most popular. Using both the median split and t-ratio procedures in scoring the BSRI, 206 subjects were selected because they were sex-typed (masculine males, feminine females), cross sex-typed (masculine females, feminine males), or androgynous (scoring high on both masculine and feminine traits). To find a model of best fit, the data were subjected to a log-linear analysis. The variables included were sex, gender role, and remembrance preference. Rather than sex being the influential factor, the model of best fit was a gender role by remembrance preference interaction. If subjects were masculine, they were more likely to choose athletic star than were feminine or androgynous subjects. Most popular and leader in activities were both more likely to be chosen by feminine and androgynous subjects. All groups chose brilliant student more often than any other category. It was concluded that some previously designated sex differences may instead be differences in gender role. Further research should address the distinction between the two.

0125
Influences on adolescent problem behavior : causes, connections, and contexts /Ardyth Norem-Hebeisen, Diane P. Hedin.
Norem-Hebeisen, Ardyth A. ; Hadin, Diane P. S.l. : s.n., 1984? . Reprint. Originally published: Adolescent peer pressure : theory, correlates, and program implications for drug abuse prevention, p. 21-46. Washington, D.C. : National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 1981.~ Caption title.~ Library has original publication under call no. HV5824.Y68A3 1984. p. 35-36 ; 22 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV5824.Y68N6).
Abstract: This article examines the conceptual and empirical evidence for correlates of problem behavior in general and drug abuse in particular and develops a model for analyzing factors in drug abuse which may be useful in developing specific prevention programs to address the needs of adolescents.

0126
Intergenerational conflict of values and norms: a theoretical model.
Traub, S.H. ; Dodder, R.A. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 975-989. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This study evaluates the literature on the question of a "generation gap." A theoretical model is proposed that examines the nature of intergenerational continuity and discontinuity in terms of value-norm acceptance, differential interaction patterns, and behavioral dissimilarity between the generations. Data from 415 college students and 557 of their guardians were examined. The findings indicate that: (1) youth and adults do not accept the same values; (2) based upon differential interaction patterns and the acceptance of divergent norms, normative "dissensus" exists between youth and adults and between individuals within each group; and (3)

marijuana use is linked with differential interaction patterns and normative dissensus. The findings thus support the notion of a "great gap" between youth and adults.

0127
Intergenerational literacy: effects of parental literacy and attitudes on children's reading achievement in Morocco.
Wagner, D.A. ; Spratt, J.E. Basel : S. Karger. Human development. Nov/Dec 1988. v. 31 (6). p. 359-369. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC952.A1H85).
This study looks at the relationship between parental literacy and children's acquisition of reading and writing skills. Data collected in a 5-year longitudinal study of the acquisition of literacy and retention in Moroccan children are reported. A sample of 350 6- to 7-year-old children and their parents in one urban and one rural fieldsite in Morocco is the focus of the study. Results show that parental literacy and clusters of parental attitudes were related to reading achievement in Moroccan children. The findings also indicate that reading and learning beliefs among the children significantly predicted their reading performance. In addition, the proposition that children's beliefs, especially in a family literacy context, can play an important role in reading achievement and school success is being reinforced by this study.

0128
Is there really a generation gap? Value similarities and differences between a group of junior high girls and their mothers.
Barclay, L.K. ; Sharp, A.W. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Summer 1982. v. 2 (2). p. 163-171. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
To determine the degree of agreement or disagreement on values between mothers and daughters, a group of junior high school girls and their mothers in a rural Kentucky community filled out the scales of instrumental and terminal values constructed by Rokeach. Spearman rank-order correlations showed significant agreement between daughters and mothers on both scales when comparing mean rankings of all the items by group and when comparing which items ranked first, second, and third. Both groupings adhered to traditionally female values, rating highly such items as honest, loving, forgiving and clean as instrumental values, and salvation and family security as terminal values. Items involving mental activity, such as imaginative, intellectual, logical, and a sense of accomplishment, were ranked low by mothers and daughters. There appears to be little or no divergence of values between the two groups studied.

0129
Journal of adolescent research.
Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books, 1986-. Journal of adolescent research. Title from cover. v. : ill. ; 23 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).

0130
Knowledge and attitudes towards substance abuse a comparison of 4-H and other teens /by Kirk A. Astroth.
Astroth, Kirk A. Kansas? : Kansas State University Cooperative Extension Service, Southeast Area Extension Office, 1987? . 9 leaves ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaves 8-9. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV5824.Y68A7).
Abstract: In the winter of 1985 and the spring of 1986, two groups of teens were surveyed using a 5-point Likert style scale of 80 questions related to attitudes toward substance use and abuse. Both groups were similar in age distribution, sex composition, family composition, and post-high school plans, but there were significant differences in their knowledge and attitudes towards substance abuse. While 4-H'ers reported less experimentation or use of illicit substances, they were also less informed and quite naive about the hazards of tobacco and alcohol, about the dynamics of chemical dependency, and reported significantly lower helping and communication skills than non-4-H metro teens.

0131
Latchkey children in the library.
Dowd, F.A. Washington, D.C. : Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services. Children today. Nov/Dec 1988. v. 17 (6). p. 5-8. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV701.C51).
This study looks at the unexplored opportunities for offering programs for unattended children in the library and at home by public libraries. In trying to find out if public libraries can provide exemplary service to unattended children, a 3-part questionnaire was mailed to a random sample of 125 public library systems in 42 states and the District of Columbia. Inperson and telephone interviews were also conducted with 10 specific childrens' coordinators/librarians. Results indicated that the public library's role in regard to latchkey children is the provision of normal, effective service, just as given to any other user. A list of recommendations were provided based on the findings.

0132
The leadership skills needed by 4-H club members to become effective leaders as perceived by 4-H extension agents /by Willie D. Larkin.
Larkin, Willie D., 1949-. c1980. Thesis (Ph.D.)--Ohio State University, 1980. Typescript (photocopy)- Vita. xxii, 262 leaves ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaves 157-165. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S534.G4L3).
Abstract: This study was to determine what leadership skills 4-H club members in Georgia needed to become effective

leaders. Secondly, to determine whether or not these skills were being taught and the amount of emphasis being placed on them. The sample co nsisted of 172 county Extension agents of the University of Georgia Extension Service. The major findings revealed that county Extension agents perceived selected leadership skills as being needed by 4-H club members for them to become effective leaders and the agents placed high levels of importance on these skills. Also, the agents reported that they were teaching these skills and placing a high degree of emphasis on them. Most of the leadership skills were rated above average on both the importance and emphasis scales.

0133
Loneliness and adolescent alcoholism.
Mijuskovic, B. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Fall 1988. v. 23 (91). p. 503-516. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This paper first shows how the feelings of separation anxiety, hostility, and loneliness are intrinsically related. In pursuing this line of thought, the views of Fromm-Reichmann, Fromm, and Erikson are synthesized. The foregoing emotions are then discussed within the context of Freud's speculative postulation of the "oceanic feeling." All these conceptual connections, in turn, are then analyzed as essential factors contributing to, and indeed determining, adolescent drinking disorders. Traumatic issues and conflicts, initially centered in the infant's sense of separation from the mother, are later reexperienced and revived during the critical period of adolescence as the child is confronted with a sense of separation from the family. The paper concludes with a more empirically oriented treatment of the concrete features exhibited in adolescent alcoholism.

0134
The long-term effects of family structure on gender-role attitudes.
JMFAA6. Kiecolt, K.J. ; Acock, A.C. St. Paul, Minn. : National Council on Family Relations. Journal of marriage and the family. Aug 1988. v. 50 (3). p. 709-717. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ1.J86).
Using data from the 1972-1986 General Social Surveys, this study investigates whether family structure during adolescence has long-term effects on adult gender-role attitudes. Hypotheses are that (a) adults from intact families, those from reconstituted families, and those who lived only with their mother would have progressively less traditional gender-role attitudes; (b) adults whose families were disrupted by divorce would have less traditional attitudes than those disrupted by father's death; and (c) children of employed mothers would have less traditional attitudes than children of nonemployed mothers. Findings are that family structure only selectively affects gender-role attitudes. Adults who as adolescents lived in a single-parent household headed by a divorced mother favor greater political power for women. Adults from intact and nonintact families, however, hold essentially similar views concerning traditional gender-role behavior. Maternal employment liberalizes women's but not men's gender-role attitudes.

0135
A magic mix: after-school programs in a nursing home.
Ziemba, J. ; Roop, K.~Wittenberg, S. Washington, D.C. : Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services. Children today. Nov/Dec 1988. v. 17 (6). p. 9-13. ill. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV701.C51).
This article examines how nursing and retirement homes in certain parts of the country are opening their hearts and homes to area children who need a safe, healthy environment where they can congregate until their parents come home from work. The reasons for the success of this program, its advantages and evaluation results are covered.

0136
Making the middle grades work.
Washington, D.C. : Children's Defense Fund, c1988. Cover title.~ "A publication of the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse.". 31 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LB1623.M3).
Abstract: Early adolescence has often been associated with troubled years for young people. This report examines the essential role that the middle grades (5-8) can play for a successful transition from these troubled years to a productive adult life. To achieve this transition, the report suggested the need for the development of emotional security and competence among youths. This will help them to avoid becoming school dropouts, substance abusers, or teens pregnancy, etc. This book is designed to prevent teen pregnancies and alleviate the range of problems that face both adolescent and female-headed households. The principle subjects covered include the need for better middle-grades education, middle grades/teacher certification for each state, and state improvement efforts. Tables, bar and pie charts are used to depict some of research results. A list of program and resource guides including the addresses and phone numbers of contact persons in provided.

0137
Maternal expectations, classroom experiences, and achievement among kindergartners in the United States and Japan.
Bacon, W.F. ; Ichikawa, V. Basel : S. Karger. Human development. Nov/Dec 1988. v. 31 (6). p. 378-383. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC952.A1H85).
In this study differences in parental expectations and demanding classrooms on the academic achievement among children in the United States and Japan are examined. Subjects were selected from 24

representative kindergartens in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul metropolitan area of the United States, and 24 representative yochien in Sendai, Japan. Results indicated that Japanese kindergartners exceed American kindergartners in mathematics skills. On the other hand, Japanese mothers expect little academic involvement and kindergartens provide little academic experience for the kindergartners. In general, the conclusion indicated that high maternal expectations do not guarantee high levels of performance.

0138
Minnesota youth poll: aspirations, future plans, and expectations of young people in Minnesota.
Hedin, D. ; Erickson, J.-Simon, P.-Walker, J. St. Paul, Minn. : The Station. Minnesota report AD-MR - Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota. 1985. (2512). 38 p. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL A00002).
Abstract: This research was undertaken as background for the Minnesota Conference on the Economic Futures of Girls and Young Women. Focus was on the differences between young men and women as they plan for the future. Opinions and ideas were obtained from individual questionnaires and focused group discussions involving high school students in English or Social Studies courses from urban, suburban and rural schools. Young women demonstrate little relationship between stated aspirations and strategies to achieve them. Discrepancies in sex-roles and personal expectations for career and family are more blatant for females. Girls have higher career aspirations occupational choices are less sex-role stereotyped, and see barriers to achieving career goals. Half the females and 2/3 of males believe the sexes are treated differently at home and school resulting in negative impacts on girls and positive ones for boys. Both sexes define the healthy adult as more similar to stereotypical male characteristics than female.

0139
Minnesota youth poll: youth look at themselves and the world.
Hedin, D. ; Hannes, K.-Saito, R. St. Paul, Minn. : The Station. AD-MR - Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota. Nov 1985. (2666). 32 p. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL A00003).
Abstract: The purposes of this study were to learn which local, state, national, and international issues are of most concern to young Minnesotans and to find out how they think adults perceive young people. This was done in preparation for a major state youth conference sponsored by the Minnesota Governor's Council on Youth. The issues which were identified through the poll set the agenda for the conference. Nearly 1600 youth, ages 10-18, participated. The results are presented in three sections: Youth's perceptions of adult images; Youth's views on family relationships and conflicts; and concerns about the local community, the state, the nation, and the world.

0140
Minnesota youth poll: youth's views on politics and public issues.
Conrad, D. ; Hedin, D.-Simon, P. St. Paul, Minn. : The Station. Miscellaneous report - Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota. 1981. (178). 30 p. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL A00001).
Abstract: This continuing study of the opinions and concerns of adolescents around the state of Minnesota provides an ongoing communication link between the youth and those adults who make decisions affecting the lives of youth. This study addresses several issues related to political attitudes and ideas of young people--issues that have not been adequately dealt with either in political socialization studies or in public opinion polling. The results of the poll are reported in three sections: politics and the elections; energy; and the congressional award. A recurring these was that many teenagers perceived themselves and their age mates as removed from and unaffected by national politics.

0141
Minnesota youth poll: youth's views on school and school discipline.
Hedin, D. ; Simon, P.-Robin, M. St. Paul, Minn. : The Station. Minnesota report - Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota. 1983. (184). 34 p. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL A00004).
Abstract: In this issue of the Poll, teenagers around the state of Minnesota discuss their opinions and experiences with school. The goal was to provide and indepth look, from the adolescent's point of view, at an institution which has a pervasive and profound effect on their day-to-day lives and their futures. A wide range of school issues are explored, and these included the goals of and purposes of education, overall quality of their schools, student teacher relationships, compulsory education, discipline and order, and school teacher relationships, compulsory education, discipline and order, and school rules. It is divided into two parts: the first covers purpose and climate of schools, the second focuses on discipline and school rules.

0142
Minnesota youth poll: youth's views on teenage pregnancy and parenthood.
Hedin, D. ; Simon, P. St. Paul, Minn. : The Station. AD-MR - Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota. Aug 1983. (1961). 36 p. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL A00003).
Abstract: Teenage pregnancy and parenting, a highly complicated and value-laden topic, is explored in this issue of the Minnesota Youth Poll. The

purpose of this study was to consciously try to understand teenage pregnancy and parenthood from the point of view of the adolescent, and not just those who are pregnant or are parents already. Specifically, the following issues were explored: the value of sex education, the adequacy of knowledge about contraception, attitudes about parental notification regarding birth control and abortion, decision-making regarding unplanned pregnancies, attitudes toward adoption, the increasing phenomenon of teenage parenthood, and outcomes for the children of teenagers.

0143
Minnesota youth poll: youths' views on the nuclear threat.
Hedin, D. ; Hannes, K.-Saito, R.-Erickson, J. St. Paul, Minn. : The Station. AD-MR - Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota. Sept 1985. (2667). 37 p. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL A00003).
Abstract: The issue of the Minnesota Youth Poll explores how young Minnesotans think and feel about the threat of nuclear war. This study was undertaken because of the rising public and professional concern about how children and adolescents are and will be affected by the possibility of nuclear annihilation. Approximately 800 Minnesota high school students (grades 9-12) in 180 discussion groups from inner city, urban, suburban, and rural schools participated in this Poll in the spring of 1984. The responses from the individual questionnaires were machine scored, and frequencies, cross-tabs, correlations, and t-tests were run according to the major variables of age, sex, race, socio-economic status, etc. The Poll method, designedto capture and preserve the richness and complexity of the adolescent experience, seem particularly well-suited to gathering information on this issue.

0144
Model programs preventing adolescent pregnancy and building youth self-sufficiency / by Karen Pittman and Carrie Govan .
Pittman, Karen J., 1952-. ; Govan, Carrie. Washington, D.C. : Children's Defense Fund, c1986. Cover title.- "July 1986."- "A publication of the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse."- Includes index. 19 p. ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ759.64.P5).
Abstract: The main purpose of this report is to describe first-rate programs and curricula that address adolescents needs for information, services, and motivation for the prevention of teen pregnancy and building youth self-sufficiency. These are dealt with in four broad topical areas -developing skills/ setting priorities/ building self-esteem; getting healthy/ staying health/ avoiding pregnancy; finding the facts/ hearing the arguments/ making decisions; and multiservice programs. Each topical area covers the program name, address, phone number, and a contact person.

0145
Models of effective youth organization: a comparative study.
Eisikovits, R.A. ; Hedin, D.P.-Adam, V. Tucson, AZ : Associates for Youth Development. New designs for youth development. Nov/Dec 1982. v. 3 (2). p. 9-13, 16-19. ill., maps. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.N48).
This study explored the personal, interpersonal, orgnaizational, and social and cultural variables which lead to effective and sustained participation in youth organizations. To accomplish this the authors studied patterns of youth participation in a variety of organizations in Israel and the U.S. Three major categories were identified: programs in which young people offer direct community service to others on a volunteer basis, traditional youth organizations such as scouts and 4-H in the United States, and adolescent groups as policy-making forums at the school, neighborhood or city level. The clear difference between Israeli and American programs was the population targeted. The Israeli youth organizations offered assistance to all population groups regardless of the problem area while the American program focused exclusively on working with the adolescent peer group.

0146
Moral education: An evaluation of the effect of moral dilemma discussions for sixth graders.
Rosenkoetter, L.I. ; Alderman, M.K.-Nelson, R.-Ottaviano, M. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1982. v. 2 (1). p. 75-82. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This study evaluated the effectiveness of classroom moral dilemma discussions. The moral reasoning of sixth graders was assessed before and after an eight week moral education program. Students lead by teachers extended training made greater progress than students led by teachers with limited preparation. Likewise, classrooms led by teachers who were able to assess students' level of moral reasoning were more effective. Results failed to indicate a strong relationship between traditional student measures and stage growth induced by developmental moral education.

0147
The myth of clinical judgment.
Gisiaf, Biklen, D. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 127-140. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Professions that provide services to people with disabilities typically do so from a clinical perspective. Yet evidence on the exercise of clinical judgment raises a number of questions about its influence. Other factors such as economics, bureaucratic exigency, politics, service traditions, and societal prejudice may render reliance on clinical judgment little more than a

mythology. This paper examines the status of clinical judgment in two areas of policy and practice, namely, placement of students in special education settings, and residential placements and programs for people with developmental disabilities.

0148
The myth of self-actualization.
Daniels, M. Beverly Hills, Calif. : Sage Publications. Journal of humanistic psychology. Literature review. Winter 1988. v. 28 (1). p. 7-38. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF1.J682).
I argue that the primary function of a theory of self-actualization is to establish a myth of human development that provides conceptual support for people seeking fulfillment and offers clear normative guidance. An examination of Maslow's theory reveals inadequacies as a mythical interpretation of personal development. There are ambiguities and contradictions in the theory, and several conceptual elements may inhibit or corrupt the process of self-actualization. The failure of theory is due, I suggest, to confusing the project with naturalistic science and to the adoption of metaphors (biological) and methods (empirical) that are fundamentally inappropriate. A more fruitful approach may be found in emphasizing a mythical perspective from which life becomes a shared quest for the human good.

0149
A naturalistic view of conflict between adolescents and their parents and siblings.
Montemayor, R. ; Hanson, E. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1985. v. 5 (1). p. 23-30. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Reports of conflicts between adolescents and their parents and siblings were obtained from tenth-graders through interviews conducted over the telephone. The highest levels of conflicts were found for the mother-adolescent and same-sex sibling relationship, while few conflicts were reported with fathers. Most arguments with parents and siblings were about interpersonal issues and a minority concerned rule enforcement. Withdrawal was the most common conflict resolution technique found with parents and siblings. The results of this study show that disagreements with parents and siblings are equally frequent, largely about the same issues, and resolved in similar ways. These findings cast doubt on the notion that quarrels with parents are really about independence, and support the view that they are simply instances of general interpersonal conflict, which occur whenever the actions of one person interfere with the actions of another.

0150
Needs assessment for school-age child care in Las Cruces, New Mexico /prepared by Garlene G. Petersen, Cathleen T. Love, Merrilyn N. Cummings.
Petersen, Garlene G. ; Love, Cathleen T.~Cummings, Merrilyn N. 1987. Cover title.~ "February 1987.". 14, 4 leaves : forms ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaf 14. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ778.6.P4).
Abstract: While the media emphasis on latchkey children is growing, there has been little systematic inquiry to determine the number of children involved in self-care. There have been few documented local studies done to assess the number of latchkey children. This study assesed the need in Las Cruces, New Mexico. One purpose of this study conducted in the Spring of 1986 was to determine how children in grades kindergarten through fifth are cared for before school, after school and during the summer. An additional dimension of the study was to determine how many respondents would utilize school-based child care before school, after school and during the summer, and how much they would be will to pay for each type of care. Another aspect was to determine how safe neighborhoods were perceived to be. These purposes were designed to make an assessment of school-age child care needs in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

0151
The neighborhood walk sources of support in middle childhood /Brenda K. Bryant ; with commentary by Ross D. Parke.
Bryant, Brenda K. ; Parke, Ross D. Chicago : Child Development Publications, the University of Chicago Press, 1985. vi, 122 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. Includes bibliographies. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF723.S6B7).
Abstract: This report documents children's perceptions of their involvement with self-development, family members, and members of the community and begins to test the relation between that network and aspects of social-emotional functioning during middle childhood. One hundred sixty-eight children residing in nonmetropolitan and rural northern California participated. Each child was taken on a Neighborhood Walk, and then several measures of social-emotional functioning were administered. Cross-sectional data form the empirical basis for a developmental perspective on sources of support, the structure of social-emotional functioning, and the relationship between sources of support and social emotional functioning during middle childhood. The child's perception of support was found relevant to predicting the social-emotional functioning of children growing up in relatively secure and low-stress conditions in modern American society.

0152
New designs for youth development.
Tucson, Az. : Associates for Youth Development, 1979-. New designs for youth development. Title from caption. v. : ill. ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL

HQ793.N48).

0153
"Nobody told me it was rape" a parent's guide for talking with teenagers about acquaintance rape and sexual exploitation /by Caren Adams and Jennifer Fay.
Adams, Caren, 1946-. ; Fay, Jennifer,; 1949-. Santa Cruz, CA : Network Publications, 1984. 25 p. ; 26 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ57.A3).
Abstract: This booklet looks at the sexual challenges and hazards facing teens and suggests ways to talk to them about date rape and sexual exploitation. It provides definitions, sample adult to teen dialog, and an indepth discussion on media impact and prevention. This publication discusses methods of assisting youth at risk in the area of sexual activity.

0154
The Othello effect. Essay on the emergence and eclipse of skeptical doubt.
Chandler, M. Basel : S. Karger. Human development. Literature review. May/June 1987. v. 30 (3). p. 137-159. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC952.A1H85).
The purpose of this essay is to explicate a developmental course along which young persons commonly are led to question their own standards of belief entitlement. Utilizing as a source model a counterpart sequence of traditional philosophic concerns, a train of increasingly disabling uncertainties is described that, once set in motion, routinely carries such adolescent epistemologists through familiar stations of objectivism, dogmatism, and nascent skeptical doubt. The effect of this effort to reread the common crises of adolescent development as automatic by-products of the struggle to achieve some intellectual authority in a relativized world is to normalize and add dignity to a process that is too often written off to hormonal imbalance or a flight from adult responsibilities.

0155
Parent-adolescent intimacy: impact on adolescent functioning.
LeCroy, C.W. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Spring 1988. v. 23 (89). p. 137-147. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This paper examines the influence of parent-adolescent intimacy on adolescent functioning. Intimacy for both adolescent males and females was assessed in relation to their mothers and fathers. Adolescent development was measured using two scales: self-esteem and problem behavior. No significant differences were found between males and females on the measures of self-esteem, problem behavior, and intimacy. However, mothers were found to share greater degrees of intimacy than did fathers for both male and female adolescents. A regression analysis revealed that father intimacy was a better predictor of positive adolescent functioning than was mother intimacy.

0156
Parent-adolescent relations in adolescents whose parents are divorced.
Smollar, J. ; Youniss, J. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1985. v. 5 (1). p. 129-144. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Three groups of adolescents, each living with their mothers but not their fathers, were empirically defined through assignment of positive and negative adjectives for parent-self relationships. The same subjects also chose mothers or fathers as the persons with whom they were most likely to discuss six kinds of topics and with whom they were most likely to communicate five qualitative ways. The group that defined itself as positive with mothers and negative with fathers differed from the group that had defined itself as negative to mothers and neutral to fathers on most of the 11 other measures. A third group that was neutral to mothers typically scored intermediately on the 11 other measures. The results potentially represent t hree types of parent-adolescent relations in adolescents from families of divorce. Results are discussed in terms of their bearing on the development process of individuation.

0157
Parent-youth power dimensions and the behavioral autonomy of adolescents.
Peterson, G.W. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Summer 1986. v. 1 (2). p. 231-249. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
The purpose of this study was to determine: whether adolescents were perceived by parents as having power, and whether dimensions of adolescent and parental power predicted teenagers' behavioral autonomy. Questionnaire data were collected from a sample of 392 adolescents and their parents. Factor analysis and multiple regression were used to analyze the data. The results indicated that adolescents were perceived by their parents as having expert, legitimate, referent, reward, and coercive power. In addition, adolescent and parental power predicted the progress of adolescents toward behavioral autonomy from parents. A major conclusion from these findings was that adolescents are capable of becoming autonomous while retaining close ties with parents.

0158
Parental agreement on child rearing during early childhood and the psychological characteristics of adolescents.
CHDEAW. Vaughn, B.E. ; Block, J.H.-Block, J. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Aug 1988. v. 59 (4). p. 1020-1033. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: D[illegible] RJ1.C31).

In previous research, an index of parental agreement regarding child-rearing orientations was found to relate to the quality of children's psychological functioning from 3 to 7 years of age. For this study, the parental agreement index, derived when their children were 3 years old, was related to a variety of psychological measures and personality descriptions obtained when the children were adolescents. Reliable differences were found in the patterning of relations for boys and girls wherein parental agreement during early childhood was associated with tested intelligence, aspects of moral judgment, and dimensions of personality derived from self-reports for boys but not for girls. For adolescent girls, early parental agreement was associated with the congruence of "self" and "ideal-self" descriptions (i.e., self-esteem). For both girls and boys, parental agreement was associated with personality descriptions provided by observers; however, it was only in the sample of girls that early parental agreement significantly correlated with Q sort criterion scores referencing ego-undercontrol and ego-resiliency. These findings suggest that early family socialization experiences are importantly but differently salient for boys and girls with respect both to psychological content and the developmental timing of effects. The data suggest that socialization researchers consider the likelihood that developmental paths to competence differ markedly for girls and boys.

0159
Parental and peer ethnotheory demands, temperament, and early adolescent adjustment.
Nitz, K. ; Lerner, R.M.-Lerner, J.V.-Talwar, R. Tucson, Ariz. : The Journal.. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1988. v. 8 (3). p. 243-263. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Parents or peers may differ in their preferences and aversions for particular temperamental characteristics and, as such, in their attitudes about whether a given temperament attribute creates difficulty in social interactions. This set of attitudes is termed an "ethnotheory" of temperamental difficulty. This study sought to determine: (a) whether adolescents' temperaments better match, or fit, the ethnotheories of parents or peers; and (b) whether adolescents whose temperaments reflect a good fit with parental and/or peer ethnotheories are better adjusted than those adolescents whose behavior reflects a poor fit. Using data from the Pennsylvania Early Adolescent Transitions Study, these issues were addressed by assessing parents' and peers' ethnotheories for early adolescent temperament over the course of the sixth grade. Results indicated that although parents and peers had different ethnotheories, adolescents' temperaments were at levels which would not cause actual difficulty for either parents or peers. Finally, temperament-ethnotheory fit, especially in regard to parents was related more to adolescent adjustment in the home, in the school, and with peers than was temperament alone.

0160
Parental choice of self-care for school-age children.
JMFAA6. Cain, V.S. St. Paul, Minn. : National Council on Family Relations. Journal of marriage and the family. Feb 1989. v. 51 (1). p. 65-77. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ1.J86).
This article provides national estimates from the December 1984 Current Population Survey of the number of school-age children who, in the past four weeks, had been in self-care or in the care of a sibling or other person under the age of 14 either before school, after school, or at night. A logit model is then used to analyze, first, the use of nonparental care and, second, the choice of self-care for their children by parents who use nonparental care. The results suggest that self-care is more likely to be used by middle- and upper-income white mothers living in suburban or rural areas, with no other adults in the household, for older children, and for only a short time each day, than by other mothers.

0161
Parental entrepreneurship: a consumerist response to professional dominance.
JSISAF. Darling, R.B. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 151-158. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
This article explores the development of activism among parents of disabled children. Based on research with parents using a symbolic interactionist perspective, it discusses the predisposing conditions and situational contingencies that encourage parents to become activists for their children. Parental activism is viewed as a response to the failure of society to provide sufficient or appropriate resources to meet the needs of disabled children and their families. It involves seeking information and control and challenging authority. Development of the role is nurtured by interactions with others in similar situations and may result in a careerlike pattern, or entrepreneurship, as a way of life.

0162
Parental influences of adolescent self-esteem.
Openshaw, D.K. ; Thomas, D.L.-Rollins, B.C. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1984. v. 4 (3). p. 259-274. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Two contemporary theoretical explanations of adolescent self-esteem, symbolic interaction and social

learning, were investigated and compared. Special attention focused on the relative effect of selected variables, representing each explanation, four dimensions of self-esteem. A stratefied ranoom sample of 184 families with adolescents provided self-report data. Multiple regression and bivariate analysis resulted in evidence for the general conclusions that: (1) adolescent self-esteem was more a function of the reflected appraisal of the parents than it was of adolescents modeling their parents' self-esteem; and (2) female adolescents were more likely to be influenced by their parents than were male adolescents. In addition, the study suggests that when researchers investigate adolescent self-esteem, it is essential that they take into account its various dimensions, as well as the sex of the parent and the adolescent.

0163
Pathways to adulthood creating successful programs to prepare teens for independence /edited by Kris G. Mayne.
; Mayne, Kris G. Tulsa : National Resource Center for Youth Services, University of Oklahoma, c1988. vii, 168 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. Bibliography: p. 160-168. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV881.P3).
Abstract. This publication serves as a resource of ideas for creating successful programs to prepare teens for independent living. Directed more specifically towards youth discharged from foster homes the guide investigates development of self-sufficiency skills through experimental learning. Learning responsibilities of day to day living occurs in environments which provide rewards for success and opportunities to learn from errors. It describes philosophies of successful programs and identifies challenges and obstacles.

0164
Perceived parent and teacher socialization styles on self-esteem in early adolescence.
Streitmatter, J. ; Jones, R.M. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Summer 1982. v. 2 (2). p. 151-161. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The responses of a sample of 1,026 female and 959 male early adolescents were examined to determine the influence of parent and teacher power on self-esteem. Several findings are indicated. Little significant correlation between items on the parent scale was found. A series of discriminant analyses was employed to examine the relationship between early adolescent self-esteem and perceptions of parent and teacher socialization styles. The self-esteem of girls does not appear to be strongly influenced by parents' or teachers' perceived styles. Conversely, boys may be more externally controlled at this age. With the earlier initiation of that notion, girls also begin the emotional separation from parents, or striving for independence and autonomy, at an earlier age as well.

0165
Perceptions of child rearing and adolescent sex role development.
Ziegler, C. ; Dusek, J.B. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Summer 1985. v. 5 (2). p. 215-227. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
A total of 185 adolescent males and females from grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 completed the Bem Sex Role Inventory and the Children's Report of Parental Behavior Inventory in a study aimed at relating perceptions of child rearing to sex role development. As expected, perceiving the parents as warm and accepting was associated with androgynous and feminine sex roles. Perceiving the parents as more rigidly controlling was associated with feminine sex roles. Perceiving the parents as more rigidly controlling was associated with a feminine sex role. It was speculated that perceiving the parents as accepting allows the adolescent to explore a variety of aspects of self-development, including cross sex-typed behavior, and that perceiving the parents as controlling is related to a dependency oriented sex role. Grade level and gender differences in perceptions of mother's and father's child rearing generally supported predictions that parents would be seen as more accepting by younger than older adolescents and that females would, view their parents as more accepting but also as more controlling than would males. The results illustrate the utility of relating perceptions of child rearing to aspects of adolescent development and provide validity data for the CRPBI.

0166
Perceptions of the peer group and friendship in early adolescence.
Crockett, L. ; Losoff, M.~Petersen, A.C. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Summer 1984. v. 4 (2). p. 155-181. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Perceptions of peer relationships were assessed in a sample of 335 boys and girls followed longitudinally from sixth through eighth grade. Semiannual interviews provided data on perceptions of the school peer group and individual friendships. As anticipated, the clique, or friendship group was found to be an important feature of the peer group, and both the importance attributed to cliques and positive attitudes towards cliques increased over time. Boys and girls considered the same qualities to be important for success in the peer group, although the relative importance attributed to these qualities differed by sex. Daily friendship interactions were found to take up a substantial portion of the adolescents' free time. Some aspects of intimacy were reported in same sex-friendships, particularly among girls. In most cases, however, this closeness did not replace closeness to parents. Intimacy in cross-sex friendships was rarely reported, but interest in the other sex and heterosocial interaction increased of

the period studied.

0167
Perceptions of the Virginia 4-H educational program as held by superintendents, principals, and teachers /by Maynard Sexton Burkett.
Burkett, M. Sexton. 1980. Thesis (Ph.D.)--Ohio State University, 1980. Vita. - Typescript (photocopy). xvi, 266 leaves ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaves 259-266. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S533.F66B85).
Abstract: This study was to gain a better understanding of the perceptions that Virginia school personnel held for the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Extension Division's 4-H educational program. The target population of Virginia school personnel identified for this study consisted of superintendents, principals, and teachers with in-school 4-H component in grades 4-7. Data was solicited via a 4-H survey mailed to a random sample of school personnel. Differences in perceptions toward the areas of 4-H : a). Teachers held perceptions toward the 4-H curriculum which were significantly more positive than those held by suprintendents, and b) both superintendents and principals held perceptions regarding some aspects of volunteering which were significantly lower than those held by teachers.

0168
Perceptions of 4-H alumni from four Ohio counties concerning the impact of 4-H on their career development /by Janet Kingsbury Matulis.
Matulis, Janet Kingsbury, 1958-. c1984. Thesis (M.S.)--Ohio State University, 1984. x, 169 leaves ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaves 162-169. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S533.F66M35).
Abstract: This study was to identify the perceptions of 4-H alumni from four Ohio counties concerning the impact of 4-H on their career development, as well as their current education/occupatinal and 4-H involvement characteristics. A researcher-developed questionnaire was mailed to a stratified random sample. Alumni felt that 4-H had much impact on their self-awareness, particularly concerning positive interests and abilities. 4-H tended to have much impact upon the deveopment of general work competencies reflecting humanizing skills and good work habits but had very little in the development of job-seeking skills related to interviews, applications, and resumes. Alumni perceived 4-H as having great impact on general career awareness and less impact on more specific areas of career exploratin and selection. However, county 4-H agents, 4-H leaders, and other 4-H members were perceived as having very little impact on alumni career planning.

0169
Performance of adolescents following instruction in conditional reasoning: a six-month follow-up.
Lane, D.S. Jr. ; Campbell, N.J. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Winter 1986. v. 1 (4). p. 417-430. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
One of the more controversial subjects in adolescent research is the ability of instruction to affect performance and ability of a formal operational task. This study investigated the ability of instruction to improve the development of conditional reasoning skills in younger adolescents. Participants (N=61) were instructed in conditional reasoning utilizing two 50-minute question and answer periods and concrete materials. Adolescents in the rule group were given the conditional syllogism while adolescents in the discovery group were not given the syllogism until they had "discovered" the inherent syllogism based on concrete materials presented. Performance was measured prior to, immediately after, two weeks after, and six months following instruction. When compared to non-instructed children's performance (N=32) instructed subjects made significant performance gains until the six month follow-up when performance reverted to pre-instruction levels. Implications include the interaction of instruction and reasoning development. Discussion centered on the attentional capacity and mental effort required in conditional reasoning.

0170
The personality characteristics of adolescents who use and misuse alcohol.
Mayer, J.E. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Summer 1988. v. 23 (90). p. 383-404. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
The relationship between alcohol use and misuse and personality was investigated using 347 high school students. Students were tested with a battery which included measures of alcohol involvement (AAIS) and personality (CPI). The results demonstrated that as adolescents increasingly became involved in alcohol, the more their personality characteristics differed from those adolescents not involved or minimally involved with alcohol. The implications are discussed in light of past theories of alcohol misuse in adolescence.

0171
Perspective taking and peer interaction: structural and developmental analyses.
CHDEAW. LeMare, L.J. ; Rubin, K.H. Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago Press. Child development. Apr 1987. v. 58 (2). p. 306-315. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
The primary aim of the present research was to further examine a model of perspective taking presented by Edelstein, Keller, and Wahlen. 2 versions of a perspective-taking task were administered to children in kindergarten and grades 1 and 3. The

kindergarten and grade 1 children represented a longitudinal sample. Data were scored according to Edelstein et al.'s criteria. The results obtained differed somewhat from those of Edelstein et al. These results are discussed in terms of their implications for a structural developmental approach to perspective taking and for the task analysis approach to social-cognitive measures. The second aim of this research was to examine the relations between perspective taking and social experience. Peer interactive experience was assessed in the kindergarten and grade 3 samples by means of behavioral observations and peer assessments, respectively. In grade 3 only, there was a significant relation between peer sociability and perspective taking. These results are discussed in terms of Piaget's position concerning peer experience and social-cognitive development.

0172
Picking up the pieces: The effects of parental divorce on adolescents with some suggestions for school-based intervention programs.
Montemayor, R. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Literature review. Winter 1984. v. 4 (4). p. 289-314. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Four aspects of the effects of divorce on adolescents are examined in this review. First, some of the recent changes that have taken place in the American family are examined, specifically changes in the number of divorces. Second, the effects of divorce on adolescent development are reviewed, especially possible consequences on intellectual performance and academic achievement. Also examined are the effects of divorce on personality development and social relations. Third, differences in adolescents' reactions to parental divorce are discussed and some factors which either facilitate or retard adjustment to the divorce of parents are identified. Fourth, some suggestions are made for school-based interventions that might help ameliorate some of the negative consequences of parental divorce on adolescent functioning.

0173
Polar versus milestone variables in adolescent ego development.
Kishton, J. ; Starrett, R.H.-Lucas, J.L. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1984. v. 4 (1). p. 53-64. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Ego development and impulsivity data were collected from an early adolescence group (Mean age=14.8) and late adolescence group (Mean age=18.7). Ego development was measured with the Washington University Sentence Completion Test. The WUSCT is a 36-item sentence completion projective test developed by Loevinger. Impulsivity was measured through the use of the impulsivity and risk taking scales developed by Eysenck. The interrater reliability of the WUSCT was established and parcels of ego development, impulsivity, and word count items were entered into a parcel factor analysis. The factor analysis revealed differences in the order and strength of the factors for the two adolescence groups. Ego development was significantly higher in the older group and impulsivity seemed to be a more substantial component of ego functioning for the early adolescence group. The feasibility of factor analyzing the WUSCT was demonstrated and future directions for identity and ego development research were suggested.

0174
Policy research and child passenger safety legislation: a case study and experimental evaluation.
JSISAF. Fawcett, S.B. ; Seekins, T.-Jason, L.A. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 133-148. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Car accidents are the leading cause of death for children over 1 year old. Successful attempts to enact child passenger safety legislation illustrate a potential role for public policy in reducing the risk of injury and death to children. This report describes the development and use of research information to influence decisions on child passenger safety bills before state legislatures in Kansas and Illinois. In a case study in Kansas and a controlled experiment in Illinois, data were presented to respective legislatures on direct observations about how often the problem occurs; also presented were ratings on the importance of child passenger safety and the social acceptability of government regulations in this area. This research study examines the implications of using psychological research methods to influence policy formulation and the enactment of social legislation.

0175
The politics of physical differences: disability and discrimination.
JSISAF. Hahn, H. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 39-47. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Although a "minority-group" model has emerged to challenge the traditional dominance of the "functional-limitations" paradigm for the study of disability, research on attitudes toward disabled people has not produced a theoretical orientation tht reflects these developments. This paper proposes a new conceptual framework, based on the fundamental values of personal appearance and individual autonomy, for assessing the "aesthetic" and "existential" anxiety aroused by persons with disabilities. Investigations using this perspective might contribute to determining the attitudinal foundations of the competing

models that are dividing research on disability.

0176
Positive attitudes toward disabled people: disabled and nondisabled persons' perspectives.
JSISAF. Makas, E. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 49-61. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
This article addresses the differing perceptions that disabled and nondisabled persons may have of what constitutes "positive" attitudes and behaviors toward people with physical disabilities. Quantitative and qualitative data are presented to suggest that the strain that frequently occurs during interactions between disabled and nondisabled individuals may derive more from misunderstandings of one another's expectations than from negative intentions. Suggestions are made, methodologically, for ways that these areas of misunderstanding can be isolated empirically, and conceptually, for ways that information can be exchanged to correct these misunderstandings.

0177
Praise, reproof and persistence in preadolescent girls.
Draper, T.W. Tucson : The Journal, The Journal of early adolescence. Winter 1981. v. 1 (4). p. 407-411. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Sixty ten and eleven year-old girls worked on a two-choice discrimination task under one of five conditions: no feedback; positive feedback following successes; positive feedback following failures; negative feedback following successes; and negative feedback following failures. The girls persisted longest on the task when they received positive feedback following failures. The argument is made that preadolescent girls attend most readily to the affective dimension of verbal feedback and that they are most motivated by positive statements that are not contingent on achievement or merit.

0178
Pregnancy risk taking among adolescents.
Philliber, S. ; Namerow, P.B.~Kaye, J.W.~Kunkes, C.H. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Winter 1986. v. 1 (4). p 463-481. Includes references (NAL Call No. DNAL HQ793.J68).
This research tests the utility of Kristin Luker's cost-benefit theory for adding to explanations of pregnancy risk taking among teenagers. The data come from interviews with 425 teen women in New York. The findings offer support for the Luker model, since in an equation also including background variables and level of ego development, four of the six Luker variables (the subjective probabilities of pregnancy and abortion and the disadvantages of pregnancy and birth control) were significantly related to pregnancy risk taking. The most parsimonious model to explain risk taking includes five Luker variables, as well as welfare history, a measure of previous risk taking, and level of ego development.

0179
Premarital sexual involvement: a developmental investigation of relational correlates.
Christopher, F.S. ; Cate, R.M. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 793-803. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
The present investigation examined the differential impact of important premarital relationship dimensions on the sexual expression of adolescent couples as they increased their emotional interdependence. Fifty-four monogamously dating couples retrospectively responded to measures of love, conflict, maintenance behaviors, ambivalence, relationship satisfaction, and sexual intimacy for four stages of dating. A series of multiple regression analyses revealed that conflict played a major role in predicting sexual intimacy in the early stages of dating, while love's influence increased as emotional interdependence also increased. The other relationship dimensions differentially related to sexual involvement depending upon the stage of dating intimacy. This study revealed that not only love, but other relationship dimensions impact on the development of the sexual intimacy of adolescents.

0180
Preparing for vocational choice.
Mitchell, C.E. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Summer 1988. v. 23 (90). p. 331-334. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Adolescents are often overwhelmed and disillusioned by the monumental and momentous task and risk of making a career choice. Adults in general and counselors in particular can assist them not only in being more realistic about their career expectations, but can be especially helpful by encouraging them to develop personal attributes and skills.

0181
Process analysis of injury situations: a complement to epidemiological methods.
JSISAF. Peterson, L. ; Farmer, J.~Mori, L. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 33-44. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Process analysis, as described in this article, is a behavioral, fine-grained, specific, prospective method of examining both injury and near-injury situations. By analyzing the antecedents, stages of response, and consequences of injury-risk situations, process analysis may improve scientists'

conceptualization of injury situations. It can also provide additional methods of evaluating ongoing intervention strategies and suggest new, more appropriate modes of intervention. Process analysis is particularly well-suited to analyzing person-based interventions. Some examples of such a complementary assessment system and a discussion of its advantages are presented.

0182
Process structure of parent-child-environment relations and the prevention of children's injuries.
JSISAF. Valsiner, J. ; Lightfoot, C. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 61-72. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
This article outlines a theoretical perspective for conceptualizing and undertaking prevention of unintentional injuries in childhood. This structural-dynamic conceptualization of child-environment transaction concerns the reasoning and actions of caregivers. The process of caregivers' reasoning about prevention of accidents with children consists of their integrating populational and personal knowledge with information about children's current action within particular settings. The coordination of reasoning processes leads to particular actions that the caregiver performs in respect to the child in the environment. Examples of parent's actions and thinking illustrate how the theoretical perspective is linked with real-life phenomena.

0183
A Profile of high school hobby club members, 1980from the High School and Beyond Study of the National Center for Education Statistics.
; Erickson, Judith. Boys Town, Neb. : Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, 1980. Data based on an analysis of the High School and Beyond data from base year 1980 (Version I: November 1980)~ Original study under contract no. 300-78-0208 by the National Opinion Research Center for the National Center for Education Statistics.~ Judith Erickson, principal investigator. 1 v. (various foliations) ; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LB3608.P7).
Abstract: This is a national longitudinal study of cohorts of youth who were sophomores or seniors in American high schools in 1980. The basic data were gathered in the spring of 1980. Individual participants in the survey were chosen in a two-stage probability sample with schools as the first stage units and students within schools as the second. Public, parochial and other private institutions were included. Within each school, 36 seniors and 36 sophomores were randomly selected with a final sample of 28,240 seniors and 30,030 sophomores. A comprehensive survey was conducted. Analyses of the data were conducted through the Research Computing Division of the Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development. Basic data relating to this topic are presented for the sample as a whole.

0184
A Profile of honorary club members, 1980from the High School and Beyond Study of the National Center for Education Statistics.
; Erickson, Judith. Boys Town, Neb. : Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, 1980. Data based on an analysis of the High School and Beyond data from base year 1980 (Version I: November 1980)~ Original study under contract no. 300-78-0208 by the National Opinion Research Center for the National Center for Education Statistics.~ Judith Erickson, principal investigator. 1 v. (various foliations) ; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LB3605.P73).
Abstract: This is a national longitudinal study of cohorts of youth who were sophomores or seniors in American high schools in 1980. The basic data were gathered in the spring of 1980. Individual participants in the survey were chosen in a two-stage probability sample with schools as the first stage units and students within schools as the second. Public, parochial and other private institutions were included. Within each school, 36 seniors, and 36 sophomores were randomly selected with a final sample of 28,240 seniors and 30,030 sophomores. A comprehensive survey was conducted. Analyses of the data were conducted through the Research Computing Division of the Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development. Basic data relating to this topic are presented for the sample as a whole.

0185
A Profile of non-varsity sport team members, 1980from the High School and Beyond Study of the National Center for Education Statistics.
; Erickson, Judith. Boys Town, Neb. : Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, 1980. Data based on an analysis of the High School and Beyond data from base year 1980 (Version I: November 1980)~ Original study conducted under contract no. 300-78-0208 by the National Opinion Research Center for the National Center for Education Statistics.~ Judith Erickson, principal investigator. 1 v. (various foliations) ; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL GV706.8.P72).
Abstract: This is a national longitudinal study of cohorts of youth who were sophomores or seniors in American high schools in 1980. The basic data were gathered in the spring of 1980. Individual participants in the survey were chosen in a two-stage probability sample with schools as the first stage units and students within schools as the second. Public, parochial and other private institutions were included. Within each school, 36 seniors

and 36 sophomores were randomly selected with a final sample of 28,240 seniors and 30,030 sophomores. A comprehensive survey was conducted. Analyses of the data were conducted through the Research Computing Division of the Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development. Basic data relating to this topic are presented for the sample as a whole.

O186
A Profile of participants in religious youth activities, 1980from the High School and Beyond Study of the National Center for Education Statistics.
; Erickson, Judith. Boys Town, Neb. : Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, 1980. Data based on an analysis of the High School and Beyond data from base year 1980 (Version I: November 1980)~ Original study under contract no. 300-78-0208 by the National Opinion Research Center for the National Center for Education Statistics.~ Judith Erickson, principal investigator. 1 v. (various foliations) ; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LB3609.P7).
Abstract: This is a national longitudinal study of cohorts of youth who were sophomores or seniors in American high schools in 1980. The basic data were gathered in the spring of 1980. Individual participants in the survey were chosen in a two-stage probability sample with schools as the first stage units and students within schools as the second. Public, parochial and other private institutions were included. Within each school, 36 seniors and 36 sophomores were randomly selected with a final sample of 28,240 seniors and 30,030 sophomores. A comprehensive survey was conducted. Analyses of the data were conducted through Research Computing Division of the Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development. Basic data are presented for the sample as a whole.

O187
Profile of preadolescent values: revisited.
McCartin, R. ; Freehill, M.F.~Greig, L.M. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1984. v. 4 (3). p. 223-230. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The findings obtained from a survey of values among sixth grade pupils were compared with those of a survey from an earlier generation of pupils in 1972 using the same questionnaire in the same schools and at the same grade level. There was complete agreement on three of the highest values, all indicating a preference for love and affection. Differences in ranking across the decade were for mid-level items with the 1982 group elevating a few relatively individualistic values and reducing the rankings of more social values such as Politeness and A Secure Country. Comparisons were also made for sub-groups of the 1982 population by sex and ethnicity. The proportion of each sub-group that ranked an item above the mean for the general group is reported. Only 8 out of 116 values were significantly different across groups, a finding consistent with evidence that agreement within a generational group tends to be strong.

O188
A Profile of student government participants, 1980from the High School and Beyond Study of the National Center for Education Statistics.
; Erickson, Judith. Boys Town, Neb. : Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, 1980. Data based on an analysis of the High School and Beyond data from base year 1980 (Version I: November 1980)~ Original study under contract no. 300-78-0208 by the National Opinion Research Center for the National Center for Education Statistics.~ Judith Erickson, principal investigator. 1 v. (various foliations) ; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LB3610.P7).
Abstract: This is a national longitudinal study of cohorts of youth who were sophomores or seniors in American high schools in 1980. The basic data were gathered in the spring of 1980. Individual participants in the survey were chosen in a two-stage probability sample with schools as the first stage units students within schools as the second. Public, parachial and other private institutions were included. Within each school, 36 seniors and 36 sophomores were randomly selected with a final sample of 28,240 seniors and 30,030 sophomores. A comprehensive survey was conducted. Analyses of the data were conducted through the Research Computing Division of the Boys Center for the Study of Youth Development. Basic data relating to this topic are presented for the sample as a whole.

O189
A Profile of subject matter club members, 1980from the High School and Beyond Study of the National Center for Education Statistics.
; Erickson, Judith. Boys Town, Neb. : Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, 1980. Data based on an analysis of the High School and Beyond data from base year 1980 (Version I: November 1980)~ Original study under contract no. 300-78-0208 by the National Opinion Research Center for the National Center for Education Statistics.~ Judith Erickson, principal investigator. 1 v. (various foliations) ; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LB3605.P72).
Abstract: This is a national longitudinal study of cohorts of youth who were sophomores or seniors in American high schools in 1980. The basic data were gathered in the spring of 1980. Individual participants in the survey were chosen in a two-stage probability sample with schools as the first stage units and students within schools as the second. Public, parochial and other private institutions were included. Within each school 36 seniors and 36 sophomores were randomly selected

with a final sample of 28,240 seniors and 30,030 sophomores. A comprehensive survey was conducted. Analyses of the data were conducted through the Research Computing Division of the Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development. Basic data relating to this topic are presented for the sample as a whole.

0190
A Profile of varsity sport team members, 1980from the High School and Beyond Study of the National Center for Education Statistics.
; Erickson, Judith. Boys Town, Neb. : Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, 1980. Data based on an analysis of the High School and Beyond data from Base Year 1980 (Version I: November 1980)~ Original study conducted under contract no. 300-78-0208 by the National Opinion Research Center for the National Center for Education Statistics.~ Judith Erickson, principal investigator. 1 v. (various foliations) ; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL GV706.8.P7).
Abstract: This is a national longitudinal study of cohorts of youth who were sophomores or seniors in American high schools in 1980. The basic data were gathered in the spring of 1980. Individual participants in the survey were chosen in a two-stage probability sample with schools as the first stage units and students within schools as the second. Public, parochial and other private institutions were included. Within each school, 36 seniors and 36 sophomores were randomly selected with a final sample of 28, 240 seniors and 30,030 sophomores. A comprehensive survey was conducted. Analyses of the data were conducted through the Research Computing Division of the Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development. Basic data relating to this topic are presented for the sample as a whole.

0191
Promoting identity development in adolescents.
Enright, R.D. ; Ganiere, D.M.~Buss, R.R.~Lapsley, D.K.~Olson, L.M. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1983. v. 3 (3). p. 247-255. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
A model of identity formation based on the cognitive developmental stages of social-perspective taking is described. The model assumes that identity can be achieved through cognitive strategies of considering the self in relation to one friend, one's family, the peer group, and society. A study with high school students was undertaken to test the model. The program included 43 high school seniors and lasted for two weeks. The experimental students were asked to take the perspective of each social entity above and then to consider how the self was like and unlike these. Repeated measures analyses of variance showed that the experimentals gained significantly more than the controls on Rasmussen's Ego Identity Scale (EIS) following the program.

0192
Prosocial behavior between friends in middle childhood and early adolescence.
Berndt, T.J. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1985. v. 5 (3). p. 307-317. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Fourth, sixth, and eighth graders were paired either with a close friend or with a classmate whom they neither strongly like or disliked. The pairs of children were observed as they did two tasks that provided them with opportunities for generous or helpful behavior toward each other. On one task, children distributed rewards to themselves and to their partner. On the second task, children were allowed to help their partner get rewards when the partner had been placed at a disadvantage. The results showed an increase with age in the differences between friends' and classmates' behavior. Eighth graders were more generous and more helpful toward friends and classmates similarly. After doing the tasks, eighth graders also reported that they thought their friends less often competed with them and more often tried for equality in rewards than other classmates. Attributions about the partner's motives were similar for friends and classmates at sixth and fourth grade. The age differences in behavior and motives are compared with current theories of development of friendship.

0193
Providing reasons for wanting to live.
Edwards, T.K. Bloomington, Ind. : The Journal. Phi Delta Kappan. Dec 1988. v. 70 (4). p. 296-298. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LJ121.P4P4).
This article looks at one single answer to what school people can do to stem the rising tide of adolescent suicides. According to this article, mentoring, commonly known as "advising" in secondary schools is the one big solution. Features of successful advising systems are mentioned including training and orientation, relationship between advisors and support personnel, effectiveness of advising system, and evolvement of the program. Finally, suggestions on how districts that are less well-off can set up successful advising systems are given.

0194
Psychological characteristics of childhood accidents.
USISAF, Matheny, A.P. Jr. New York, N.Y. Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 45-60. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
Research on the psychological characteristics of children injured inadvertently has been beset by criticisms reflecting partly concerns

about research methodology and partly a view that the research may detract from wide-scale public health approaches to injury prevention. Moreover, the research has often led to the too general application of the notion of accident proneness, presumably reflecting a trait. Because of these criticism, the search for systematic psychological factors affecting children's injuries has been disparaged. A longitudinal research program is described that concentrates on the behaviors of children in conjunction with injury history. Extended data incorporating measures of parents, home environments, and children demonstrate that injury liability is associated with psychological characteristics of the child, but the association is qualified by age and sex of the child, as well as by attributes of the parents and the home. The accumulation of evidence shows that psychological characteristics of the child enter into the injury equation and there is a need for psychologists to trace them along developmental lines.

0195
Psychological individualism: gender differences or gender neutrality?.
Archer, S.L. ; Waterman, A.S. Basel : S. Karger. Human development. Literature review. Mar/Apr 1988. v. 31 (2). p. 65-81. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC952.A1H85).
The primary purpose of this article was to examine research findings pertaining to whether the genders express psychological individualism comparably. Gender comparisons of scores on four constructs deemed to reflect psychological individualism (personal identity, self-actualization, internal locus of control, and principled moral reasoning) provide no basis for concluding gender differences exist. The relationships of these variables to measures of effective psychological functioning (personal well-being, competence, and social interdependence) were comparable for males and females. This gender-neutral finding is addressed in the context of a challenge to the traditional perspective that females are, and perhaps should be, connected while males are individuated.

0196
The psychological significance of secondary sexual characteristics in nine- to eleven-year-old girls.
CHDEAW. Brooks-Gunn, J. ; Warren, M.P. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Aug 1988. v. 59 (4). p. 1061-1069. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
82 9-11-year-old girls were seen in order to study the onset of puberty as represented by breast and pubic hair growth. girls filled out self-report scales, mothers rated their daughters' breast and pubic development using schematic representations of the Tanner stages, and height was measured by a nurse practitioner. Breast growth, but not pubic hair growth, was expected to be associated with a positive body image, positive peer relationships, superior adjustment, and the rating of adult roles as important (marriage, children, and careers). These expectations were confirmed for all but the adult role measures. Controlling for pubic hair growth did not alter the findings of breast development. Associations with height also were examined. Height was linked to superior adjustment and career importance. These findings are discussed in terms of possible roles that different pubertal events may play in the self-definitions of young adolescents as well as the meaning of various physical changes to the girl and to others.

0197
Pubertal timing and identity crisis: a preliminary investigation.
Berzonsky, M.D. ; Lombardo, J.P. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1983. v. 3 (3). p. 239-246. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Retrospective self-report data were utilized in an attempt to investigate the relationship between pubertal timing and identity-crisis status. Identity status interviews were administered to 105 late adolescents: 46 males and 59 females. Retrospective reports about pubertal onset were obtained. The results indicated that crisis males reportedly matured significantly later than their non-crisis counterparts whereas the opposite pattern was found with female subjects: crisis females reportedly matured earlier than their noncrisis counterparts. A social-learning interpretation is considered: adolescents who tend (or appear) to fit prevailing social expectation (viz., early-maturing males and late-maturing females) are less apt to deal with personal identity issues. Alternative interpretations and future research concerns are discussed.

0198
Quick-fix sex: pseudosexuality in adolescents.
Hajcak, F. ; Garwood, P. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 755-760. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
This paper offers therapists, parents, and educators a model for understanding adolescent sexuality. The focus is on how nonsexual needs drive sexual behavior and produce an artificially high sex drive. It proposes that the overwhelming intensity of the adolescent sex drive is due to factors other than libido or biological phenomena. The critical factor in helping teenagers control their sexuality responsibly is to teach them what these needs are and how they influence sexual behavior.

0199
The "real self" controversy: toward an integration of humanistic and interactionist theory.
Wilson, S.R. Beverly Hills, Calif. : Sage Publications. Journal of humanistic psychology. Literature review. Winter

1988. v. 28 (1). p. 39-65. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF1.J682).
The logical status of the concept "real self" and its usefulness in psychological theory have been topics of some debate in this journal. Critics have argued that this concept stems from Maslow's tendency toward biological reductionism that caused him to ignore the fact, supposedly established by the symbolic interactionist, that the self is ultimately a social-cultural product. In this article, I take steps toward a new view of self-actualization that incorporates insights from both Maslow's theory and the symbolic interactionist perspective. A key point is that the self is a process involving both symbolic and somatic feedback and that, in the ordinary state of consciousness, symbolic self processes are dominant. Observations are provided from the author's study of personal change at Kripalu Ashram to illustrate the importance of social interaction (i.e., socialization processes) in the self-actualization process. Self-actualization involves some of the same processes of socialization such as becoming a doctor or becoming a deviant. But self-actualization also involves learning to attend to and give meaning to somatic feedback processes so that the person's sense of self ultimately becomes more evenly based on both symbolic and somatic processes.

0200
Recent controversy in human development: a historical view.
Cravens, H. Basel : S. Karger. Human development. Literature review. Nov/Dec 1987. v. 30 (6). p. 325-335. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC952.A1H85).
Why has the field of human development become so controversial in recent decades? Various factors in the science's history since the 1870s are explored within the confines of three distinct ages of American culture. For human development's history, these ages are defined as those of child welfare (1870-1920), child development (1920-1950), and human development (since 1950). Each age had its own distinctive world view. Those of the first two ages, which assumed no individual could develop apart from a group in the social taxonomy, tended to make issues of individual and group development only occasionally controversial. The world view of our own age, dispensing entirely with such prior notions of historical determinism, encourages debate, discussion, and controversy far beyond the science's setting.

0201
The relation between third graders' after-school care and social, academic, and emotional functioning.
CHDEAW. Vandell, D.L. ; Corasaniti, M.A. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Aug 1988. v. 59 (4). p. 868-875. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
Outcome differences associated with types of after-school care were explored among 150 white, predominantly middle-class third graders from a suburban school system. Children returned home to their mothers, attended day-care centers, stayed with sitters, or returned home alone or with siblings. No differences were found between latchkey and mother-care children in terms of their classroom sociometric nominations, academic grades, standardized test scores, conduct grades, self-reports of self-competence, or parent and teacher ratings of the children. Significant differences were found for children who attended day-care centers after school. These children received more negative peer nominations, made lower academic grades, and had lower standardized test scores than either mother-care or latchkey children. The children who stayed with sitters after school received more negative peer nominations than the latchkey and mother-care children but, in other areas, resembled these groups. These outcome differences were apparent in both divorced and intact families. Factors contributing to these differences are examined.

0202
Relationship between adolescent sexual stereotypes and working mothers.
Chandler, T.A. ; Sawicki, R.F.-Stryffeler, J.M. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1981. v. 1 (1). p. 72-83. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Using a modified Likert format, 438 (225 boys, 213 girls) eighth graders indicated their agreement or disagreement with 8 randomized stereotypic statements concerning women's role and 12 statements concerning women workers. In addition, students rated as masculine, feminine, or both a randomized list of 20 occupations. Results indicate sex differences in several stereotypic statements. The sex differences are more differentiated than sexual stereotypes would be more prevalent in the younger group than in the older. Highest positive correlation (r=.26; p less than .01) was between liberal attitudes toward women's role and current employment of mothers of the females. Lowest correlation (r=.15; p less than .05) was between less stereotyped view of occupation and current maternal employment of the females. There was no significant correlation between liberal attitudes toward women workers and current employment of the mothers of the females.

0203
The relationship between identity development and self-esteem during the late adolescent years: sex differences.
Dusek, J. ; Carter, O.B.-Levy, G. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Fall 1986. v. 1 (3). p. 251-265. Includes references.

(NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
The purpose of the two studies reported in this paper was to examine the relationship between identity and self-esteem development during the late adolescent years. Subjects in Study 1 completed the Inventory of Psychosocial Development and semantic differential measure of four components of self-esteem. Using a backwards stepwise multiple regression procedure the IPD scales that were significant predictors of the self-esteem measures were identified for males and for females. The subjects in the second study completed the same instruments. Multiple regression analyses were used to determine if the scales found to be signinficant predictors of self-esteem in the first study also predicted self-esteem in the second study. This was generally found to be the case except for the Masculinity/Femininity component of self-esteem for males. The findings were interpreted as demonstrating that resolution of identity issues has important implications for self-esteem, and that identity is differentially related to self-esteem for males and females.

0204
The relationship of self-concept with physical estimation and physical performance for preadolescent boys and girls.
Riley, J.H. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Winter 1983. v. 3 (4). p. 327-333. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Four hundred and ten male and female middle school subjects completed two identical assessments of self-concept, physical estimation, and physical performance at twelve week intervals. Significant positive relationships were found among the variables, although the strength of the relationships varied. These findings confirmed, across genders and two assessments, that the relationship between self-concept and physical estimation were consistently greater than the relationship between self-concept and physical performance. In addition, these findings indicated that gender and age are important mediating variables for understanding the relationships among self-concept, physical estimation, and physical performance.

0205
The relationship of self-esteem, maternal employment, and work-family plans to sex role orientations of late adolescents.
Keith, P.M. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 959-966. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Self-esteem, maternal employment, and work-family plans are examined in relation to sex role orientations of late adolescents. Data are analyzed from questionnaires administered to 387 males and females. It was found that future work-family plans were closely tied to sex role orientations of adolescents of both sexes. However, self-esteem, evaluation of the relative difficulty of male-female sex roles, and projected childlessness were salient to sex role attitudes of females but not of males. Positive evaluations of self were related to nontraditional sex role orientations among females. Maternal employment differentially affected male and female children. Sons of women in high-status occupations were reluctant to get involved involved in a two-career family with children. Mothers' occupational status had little influence on the plans or sex role atttitudes of daughters. The results indicate that future research should investigate whether maternal employment in high-status occupations, while providing a wider range of acceptable models for girls, may serve as a negative model for boys.

0206
Relationships among sexuality attitudes, knowledge, and practices of adolescents /Margaret Janet McKenzie Kelly.
Kelly, Margaret Janet McKenzie. 1986? . Caption title.- "American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Research poster session, June 23, 1986"--P. 2 . 10 p. ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ035.K4).
Abstract: Purposes of the study were to: (1)a assess the sexuality attitudes, knowledge, and practices of adolescents and (2) examine the relationships among adolescents' sexuality attitudes, knowledge, and practices. A questionnaire was used to collect the data. General information, knowledge, attitudes, and practices comprised the four parts of the questionnaire. Data were analyzed from 143 pregnant and parenting adolescents who were attending an alternative school for pregnant adolescents in Norfolk, Virginia. Data analysis included descriptive statistics and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient to determine relationships among attitudes, knowledge, and practices. Findings reveal a positive correlation among sexuality attitudes, knowledge, and practices. Sexuality attitudes were more strongly related to practices than sexuality knowledge. Findings suggest the need to design and offer prevention programs which promote the attitude among adolescents that it is not okay for adolescents to engage in sexual intercourse, and, that sexually active adolescents should always use an effective method of birth control before engaging in sexual intercourse.

0207
A Resource manual for dropout prevention and recovery programs.
Atlanta, Ga. : Georgia Dept. of Education, 1988. 1 v. (various pagings) : ill. ; 30 cm. Includes bibliographies. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LC146.5.R4).
Abstract: This manual was developed to assist Georgia school systems in their efforts to address and respond to the

school dropout problem. It is part of an on-going effort to keep students in school and to encourage and provide additional education, training, and services for youth-at-risk as students and dropouts. The main purpose of this document is to facilitate the reduction of the Georgia dropout problem by promoting administrators, the program directors. The information presented in this manual reflects the unique needs and goals of the State of Georgia.

0208
A revision of the extended version of the objective measure of ego identity status: an identity instrument for use with late adolescents.
Bennion, L.D. ; Adams, G.R. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Summer 1986. v. 1 (2). p. 183-197. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
Previous work with the Extended Objective Measure of Ego Identity Status (EOM-EIS) has improved the assessment ability of the instrument. However, the interpersonal items were less consistent in ego identity classification than the ideological items. The interpersonal items were revised and, using a sample of 106 college students, tested to establish reliability and validity. The results from the revised EOM-EIS interpersonal and original ideological items were compared with scores on identity, intimacy, self-acceptance, authoritarian and social desirability scales. Convergent, discriminate, concurrent, and predictive validity and internal consistency (reliability) analyses demonstrate the interpersonal and ideological items can adequately measure identity status during late adolescence.

0209
The role of health education in the prevention of injuries to children.
JSISAF. Pless, I.B. ; Arsenault, L. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Literature review. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 87-103. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
This paper summarizes and assesses studies published over the past two decades describing the effects of health education on the prevention of childhood injuries. The definition of health education here includes patient education as well as aspects of legislation and regulation. A critical distinction is made between studies that use reported changes in behavior or knowledge as end points, and those that use either observed changes in behavior or an actual reduction in injuries. The results of the former often appear encouraging while those in the latter category are less convincing. In general, it appears programs based on social learning principles are more successful than those relying on traditional approaches. Overall, the most successful are programs that combine education with legislative change or modifications in regulations. The policy implication of these findings is that heavy investments in health education of a traditional kind, if used in isolation, will have only limited success. Instead, strategies that use health education along with other preventive strategies are most likely to achieve the goal of reducing the frequency or severity of nonintentional injuries to children.

0210
Runaways: who will run away again?.
Speck, N.B. ; Ginther, D.W.~Helton, J.R. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 881-888. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
The purpose of this study was to determine if there are significant differences between first-time and recidivist runaway residents of a county center for juvenile status offenders. A total of 149 subjects (34 males and 115 females) between the ages of 12 and 16 were administered the Reading section of the Wide Range Achievement Test, Coddington's Life Events Inventory, and the High School Personality Questionnaire. Domographic data were obtained from each subject's intake interview form. A stepwise multiple discrimination analysis resulted in the selection of 8 variables that discriminate between first-time and recidivist runaways. The 8 discriminant variables characterized the recidivist runaway as an urban, Caucasian youth who has had previous contact with an agency, has stayed at the center an average of 13.6 days, has lower general intelligence, is less objective and less self-sufficient, and is at risk of becoming psychotic or delinquent.

0211
Rural adolescent loneliness and coping strategies.
Woodward, J.C. ; Frank, B.D. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Fall 1988. v. 23 (91). p. 559-565. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
The extent of loneliness of rural adolescents was investigated in relation to aspects of their self-esteem. The study sample consisted of 387 4-H children from rural Nebraska ranging in age from 8 to 20 years. Data were gathered using the Loneliness Inventory (Woodward, 1967), Bachman's (1970) Self-Esteem Scale, and the Coping Strategies Inventory (Woodward, 1987). It was found that rural adolescents have extremely high loneliness scores and that 10 of 12 self-esteem characteristics were significant at the .05 level in relation ot loneliness scores. Resources and coping strategies used by the subjects to combat loneliness are provided and implications of the findings discussed.

0212
Secondary school professionals' ability to identify depression in adolescents.
Maag, J.W. ; Rutherford, R.B. Jr.-Parks, B.T. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Spring 1988. v. 23 (89). p. 73-82. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Adolescent depression represents a growing concern for secondary school personnel. Depression is often related to suicide, which currently ranks as the second leading cause of death in adolescents. Since secondary school personnel should be able to identify characteristics of adolescent depression, the purpose of this study was to assess regular classroom teachers', guidance counselors', and special education teachers' ability to identify characteristics of adolescent depression. Results indicated that counselors possess the greatest knowledge of these characteristics, while regular and special education teachers are somewhat less able to identify them. Results are discussed in terms of training and evaluation issues for teachers.

0213
The Select Panel for the Promotion of Child Health: injury recommendations in retrospect.
JSISAF. Butler, J.A. ; Mitrovich, K.A. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 119-132. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
In December 1980, the Select Panel for the Promotion of Child Health made a series of recommendations regarding the health needs of the nation's children. Among the panel's recommendations were several on the topic of injury prevention. This article reviews the formulation, nature, and implementation of these recommendations. Three problems in formulating the recommendations are discussed: (1) a limited knowledge base, (2) disagreement on appropriate social strategies, and (3) concern over the tepid national will to do something about childhood injuries and violence. Despite these problems, recommendations were made on the topics of motor vehicle safety, and of home and neighborhood safety, as well as on the development of a national data base on injuries and violence that could adequately inform future social policy. Since 1980 there has been a decline in most types of nonintentional death for children as well as for other age groups. Significant developments have been realized in each of the areas of the panel's recommendations, although not always those anticipated by the panel's report.

0214
Self-concept and sex-role orientation: An investigation of multidimensional aspects of personality development in adolescence.
Ziegler, C.B. ; Dusek, J.B.-Carter, D.B. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1984. v. 4 (1). p. 25-39. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
A total of 354 6th through 12th grade adolescents completed both a measure of self-concept and revised version of the Bem Sex Role Inventory in order to assess relationships between sex-role orientation and self-concept during adolescence. It was hypothesized that sex-role orientation and self-concept were systematically related multidimensional aspects of personality. The results confirmed the major hypotheses. Overall, Masculine and Androgynous adolescents scored significantly higher than did Feminine and Undifferentiated adolescents on the instrumental self-concept dimension of Achievement/Leadership. In contrast, Feminine and Androgynous adolescents scored significantly higher than their Masculine and Undifferentiated peers on the expressive self-concept dimension of Congeniality/Sociability. Feminine adolescents exhibited significantly higher adjustment self-concepts than did their Undifferentiated peers, but both groups scored lower on this aspect of self-concept than did Androgynous and Masculine adolescents. Finally, on the dimension of Masculinity/Femininity, Masculine adolescents scored significantly higher, and Feminine adolescents significantly lower, than did their Androgynous and Undifferentiated peers. Regression analyses indicated a significant Masculinity component for the instrumental, and a significantly Femininity component for the expressive, dimension of self-concept. In addition, only Masculinity contributed significantly to regression predicting overall Adjustment scores. No age differences emerged from any of the analyses. The results illustrate the utility of the notion that self-concept and sex-role orientation are multidimensional constructs.

0215
Self-concepts of rural early adolescent juvenile delinquents.
Jurich, A.P. ; Andrews, D. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1984. v. 4 (1). p. 41-46. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Using a sample of rural early adolescents the present study found delinquent adolescents to have a lower self-concept than their nondelinquent counterparts, especially in the areas of body image, moral and ethical self, and family self-concept. These delinquents showed significant signs of maladjustment on the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale but accepted their negative self-image. Supplementary questions indicated that the delinquent group felt emotionally distant from their families, overreliant on their peers, and saw little hope for their future.

0216
Sex differences in the relationship of young adolescents' social inferencing and characteristic social conduct.
Mergendoller, J.R. ; Packer, M.J. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Fall 1986. v. 1 (3). p. 303-314. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
Interrelations were examined between young adolescents' characteristics social conduct and their social inferencing ability. Factor analysis of 48 teachers' ratings of 119 seventh grade students' characteristic social conduct resulted in the extraction of two factors. The first represented integrative or other-enhancing behavior; the second factor for boys, and on a third orthogonal factor for girls. These results are interpreted in terms of male and female adolescents' differential ways of processing experience.

0217
Sex-role attitudes of senior high school 4-H members regarding careers and employment.
Hildreth, G.J. ; Richard, S.L.-Burts, D.C. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Fall 1986. v. 1 (3). p. 267-276. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
The study examined the factors that contribute to the formation of sex-role attitudes of high school adolescents from the Cane Belt Area in Louisiana. The sample consisted of 101 females and 65 males who were 11th and 12th grade students in the 4-H Club program. Data from the questionnaire were correlated with variables of sex, grade, mother's employment, and parental educational attainment. While both sexes displayed consistently nontraditional attitudes, females uniformly expressed less traditional attitudes than males. The variables with the exception of mother's education and grade level of respondents were shown to have a significant impact on the development of sex-role attitudes in the respondents. Data in this study also indicated females expressed a more nontraditional attitude towards employment expectations than did their male counterparts.

0218
Sibling interaction across cultures theoretical and methodological issues /Patricia Goldring Zukow, editor.
; Zukow, Patricia Goldring. New York : Springer-Verlag, c1989. xvi, 207 p. ; 25 cm. Includes bibliographies and indexes. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF723.S43S4).
Abstract: This book uses theoretical and methodological issues to explain the positive role siblings play in each others emotional, social and cognitive development. The underlying premise of this book is the importance of social interactions in the acquisition and transmission of knowledge, culture, and social understanding to enhance child and adolescent development. Topics include: sibling relationships across culture; the cultural context of sibling care; the role of sibling interaction in child socialization; siblings as effective socializing agents; siblings and the development of social understanding in early childhood; sibling interaction, birth spacing, and intellectual linguistic development; and the perceptions of the siblings role as perceived by the child, parents, observers, sisters and brothers.

0219
Sibling relationships their nature and significance across the lifespan /edited by Michael E. Lamb, Brian Sutton-Smith.
; Lamb, Michael E.,; 1953--Sutton-Smith, Brian. Hillsdale, N.J. : L. Erlbaum Associates, 1982. xii, 401 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Includes bibliographies and indexes. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF723.S43S5).
Abstract: Very few sibling studies were designed to illuminate developmental changes occuring during the middle childhood years. The existing cross-sectional studies of children representing ages 6-12 yield scant suggestion of the developmental changes occurring during middle childhood, particularly for sibling relations. However, depending on the phase of middle childhood being experienced by one or more siblings in the family, sibling experiences result in differing outcomes. Nor are there studies that directly contrast sibling experiences in early childhood with those in middle childhood and with those in adolescence. The present review calls for longitudinal consideration of sibling conflict and its pattern of resolution over time as well as developmental consideration of issues that involve sibling dependency and needs for one another.

0220
Social and psychological discriminants of adolescent suicide: age and sex differences.
Triolo, S.J. ; McKenry, P.C.-Tishler, C.L.-Blyth, D.A. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1984. v. 4 (3). p. 239-251. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Data from forty-six adolescent suicide attempters and their mothers, and a comparison group of 46 non-suicidal adolescents and their mothers, were analyzed to identify sex and age differences in adolescent suicidal behavior. In general, discriminant analysis indicated that variables descriptive of intra-familial attachments were more predictive of younger adolescent suicidal behavior whereas variables descriptive of attachments outside the family were more predictive of older adolescent suicidal behavior. Also variables descriptive of the mother-child relationship were found to be more predictive of female adolescent suicidal behavior than that of males.

0221
Social attributional biases of peer-rejected and aggressive children.
CHDEAW. Waas, G.A. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press. Child development. Aug 1988. v. 59 (4). p. 969-975. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RJ1.C3).
Peer-rejected high-aggressive, rejected low-aggressive, and non-rejected third- and fifth-grade boys were shown sets of drawn pictures differently balanced on Kelley's social dimensions of distinctiveness (i.e., depicting a hypothetical peer interacting with other children) and consistency (i.e., depicting the peer interacting with the subject) information. Following each set, a provoking incident involving the subject and peer was described in which the subject experienced a negative outcome and the peer exhibited ambiguous intent. When given no social information, rejected high-aggressive and rejected low-aggressive boys made more hostile attributions and suggested more hostile responses. When provided social information, however, all groups made similar attributions and weighted consistency information more heavily in their evaluations. All groups maintained a consistent response style across information conditions, with rejected high-aggressive boys suggesting the most aggressive responses. Implications for the treatment of childhood aggression are discussed.

0222
Social characteristics of early adolescents: age versus grade.
Thornburg, H.S. ; Jones, R.M. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1982. v. 2 (3). p. 229-239. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Interpretation and inference from previous adolescent studies of psychosocial development are both difficult and confusing. Inter-study discrepancies involving research paradigms, questions, designs, samples, and measurement have added to the confusion. Further, choosing different independent measures to address similar research questions has added to the problem. This study was designed to examine differences when using age or grade as the independent measure in studying psychosocial development among early adolescents. A number of findings are presented which indicate that age is more potent mediator of adolescent development than grade. All twelve psychological and social characteristics examined in this study support this contention.

0223
Social foundations of thought and action a social cognitive theory /Albert Bandura.
Bandura, Albert, 1925-. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. : Prentice-Hall, c1986. Includes indexes. xiii, 617 p. ; 25 cm. Bibliography: p. 523-582. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM251.B3).
Abstract: This book presents the theory of human motivation and action, from the cognitive perspective. Chapter 1 concerns the models of human nature and causality, such as the Psychodynamic Theory, the Trait Theory, and the Social Cognitive Theory. Chapters 2 through 5 contain topics on observation learning, enactive learning, the diffusion of social practices, and predictive knowledge and forethought. Chapters 6 through 10 discusses incentive motivators, vicarious motivators, self-regulation mechanisms, self-efficacy, and cognitive regulators. The chapters in this book cover a many issues relating to human thought, motivation, and behavior.

0224
The social psychology of physical disability: 1948 and 1988.
JSISAF. Meyerson, L. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 173-188. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
The editor of JSI's 1948 special issue on the social psychology of physical disability recalls some of the circumstances associated with its creation. He epitomizes the Zeitgeist in this field in 1948 and 1988, speculates on the influence of the JSI issue in the changes that occurred over those 40 years, and discusses several variables that may influence further developments by the year 2000.

0225
Social structure and social cognition in early adolescence: affiliative patterns.
Cairns, R.B. ; Perrin, J.E.-Cairns, B.D. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1985. v. 5 (3). p. 339-355. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
To investigate the relations between perceptions of the social structure and affiliative patterns in early adolescence, subjects in three grades of junior high school were studied in a multi-method, longitudinal research design. Interview, observational, and rating procedures were employed to obtain information about the effective social clusters within each class. After one year, the social structure of the 7th grade (now 8th) was reassessed. The results indicate high levels of consensus (in terms of accuracy, lack of intrusion) among adolescents in their conceptions of the social systems of which they are a part. This outcome was obtained across three grades and across gender groups within each grade. The perceived social clusters were closely related to the occurrence of behavioral interchanges of non-negative sort. Episodes of interpersonal conflict were as likely to occur with persons outside the individual's social cluster as with persons who were co-members. Implications of these findings for sociometric assessment and the veridicality of self-attributions are discussed.

0226
Some directions for the investigation of ego development in early adolescence.
Marcia, J.E. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1983. v. 3 (3). p. 215-223. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Early adolescence is discussed as a period in the life cycle marked by two important events in ego development: the formation of an ego ideal and the synthesis of an ego identity, both established by means of exploration and experimentation. It is suggested that our society, as contrasted with those offering structured rites of passage, provides the prolonged period of adolescence necessary for this development to take place. Three important precursors at early adolescence to an achieved identity at late adolescence are proposed: confidence in parental support; a sense of industry; and a self-reflective approach to one's future. These three variables have theoretical links, respectively, to psychoanalytic theory, ego developmental (psychosocial) theory, and cognitive structural developmental theory. It is hypothesized that the three variables relate to each other and to the identity statuses at late adolescence in a hierarchical manner.

0227
State and local responses to children's injuries: the Massachusetts Statewide Childhood Injury Prevention Program.
JSISAF. Gallagher, S.S. ; Messenger, K.P.-Guyer, B. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 149-162. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
This paper identifies problems facing effective injury prevention, including the lack of media and professional attention, poor data systems on epidemiology and prevention of injuries, inadequate prevention strategies, and hampered implementation. As a partial solution to these problems, efforts are described for increasing the involvement of agencies at the local, state, and federal levels, especially those devoted to maternal and child health. One program, the Massachusetts Statewide Childhood Injury Prevention Program, is described to illustrate the role of one lead agency for designing and implementing a strategic plan for injury prevention that can overcome the obstacles noted. General perspectives are outlined for approaching injury prevention through state and local maternal and child health programs.

0228
Strategies for smoking prevention and resistance among young adolescents.
Covington, M.V. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Winter 1981. v. 1 (4). p. 349-356. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
This article summarizes the conceptual approach taken by the Risk and Youth Smoking Project to assess the dynamics of smoking uptake and resistance among young adolescents and to develop widely applicable educational interventions to prevent or postpone the decision to smoke. Evidence is presented for the view that to be effective, interventions should work within the context of the naturally-occurring motivations of adolescence, and provide a range of problem-solving skills for coping with larger issues of personal-social significance that reduce the likelihood of conflict resolution in favor of smoking.

0229
Stress stoppers for children and adolescents /Mariam J. Williams Wilson.
Wilson, Mariam J. Williams.
Shepardstown, WV : Rocky River Pub., 1988, c1987. 111 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RC455.4.S87W5 1988).
Abstract: The purpose of this book is to provide for youth development professionals the necessary information to recognize the body and behavioral signs of stress among youth and children. The tools for the recognition of stress related problems (i.e., alcohol abuse, bulimia, drug use, etc.) are provided. Teaching techniques to stop stress among youth at risk are also provided. Some of these teaching techniques include recognition of distorted thinking patterns, effective methods of increasing self-esteem; decision-making skills, relaxation techniques, and rational nutrition.

0230
Structural approach to injury control.
JSISAF. Wilson, M. ; Baker, S. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Summer 1987. v. 43 (2). p. 73-86. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
The goal of childhood injury control is to reduce disability and death from injury. The thesis of the structural approach is that losses due to injury can often be reduced most effectively by structural modification. Since injury results when agent and host interact in a permissive environment, preventive strategies can be aimed toward any of the factors that contribute to causation. Many injury control strategies are therfore available. To prevent or reduce injury, a strategy must work when used, and it must be used. Strategies that require frequent individual action may fail to be used when protection is needed. The structural approach, when available, embodies strategies that do not depend on the behavior of the individuals who need protection.

0231
Suicide and the rural adolescent.
Forrest, S. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Summer 1988. v. 23 (90). p. 341-347. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
The rural family, with its particular

stressors, is increasingly vulnerable to overwhelming crises. Adolescent suicide, although rare, may result from or add to that stress. The intent of this study was to identify and examine specific stressors with which a rural adolescent must deal, the coping mechanisms utilized, and when these fail, how it leads to suicidal behavior. Therapeutic modalities available to the troubled adolescent were examined and additional services suggested.

0232
Summary of the family's view of after-school time /by Diane Hedin ... et al. .
; Hedin, Diane. Minn. : Center for Youth Development & Research, University of Minnesota, 1986 . Cover title.~ "July 1986."~ "Research sponsored by the Pillsbury Company.". 7 leaves ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ777.65.S5).
Abstract: Three school districts in the greater Minneapolis area participated in this study: Burnsville, Edina and Minneapolis. The purpose of the study were: to determine the scope of the "latchkey" phenomenon in the Greater Minneapolis area, to learn about how children and early adolescents in grades K-8 spend their time after school, and to examine these issues both from the perspective of parents and students. Conclusions include that the majority of children K-8 are in self or sibling care part or most of each week, latchkey arrangements effect children in very different ways, for most respondents the pleasures of being home alone outweight the worries they list, the trend of children home alone will probably accelerate in the 80's, and currently only about 1/3 of urban and 2/3 suburban children participate in after school programs.

0233
A Taxonomy of the Knowledge Base for 4-H Youth Development Education phase 1 /Charles W. Lifer, project director ; Gary W. Gerhard, researcher.
; Lifer, Charles W.~Gerhard, Charles W. Washington, D.C. : Cooperative Extension System, 1987. Final report.~ "A project conducted jointly by the 4-H Youth Development Unit of the Cooperative Extension Service and the United States Department of Agriculture, Science and Education/Extension Service"--Cover.~ August 1987.~ DSU-PRK-1. 1 v. (various pagings) : ill. ; 28 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL aS533.F66T3).
Abstract: The Knowledge & Research Base of Extension 4-H Youth Development is funded by the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, Science and Education Office. Two Land-Grant Universities cooperated with officials of USDA and the National Agriculture Library, Beltsville, Maryland, to identify the knowledge and research base of Extension 4-H Youth Development education and extract/compile the foundation materials for a database to strengthen researched based 4-H youth development education throughout the United States of America. Lists of Books, Journals, Associations, Organizations, In-Service Education in Cooperative Extension Services, Knowledgeable Individuals, Coursework, and Other Resources have been sorted for the use of educators according to the five basic component areas that comprise the identified knowledge base from which 4-H youth development proceeds: Communication; Educational Design, Youth Development, Youth Program Management, and Volunteerism.~ This information will comprise the underpinnings of an electronic database entitled "4h prk" to be housed at National Agriculture Library (NAL) and accessible both electronically and hard-copy loan to youth development educators through the AGRICOLA and Inter-library loan systems.

0234
Technical report of the national demonstration project field test of human sexuality values and choices /Michael J. Donahue.
Donahue, Michael J. Minneapolis, MN (122 W. Franklin, Suite 525, Minneapolis 55404) : Search Institute, 1987 . "... presents findings about a comprehensive human sexuality curriculum ... The course, Human sexuality: values and choices, is a 15-session, values-based, parent-involved, video-assisted curriculum intended for seventh and eighth graders."--Pref.~ Spine title: Values and choices : technical report. 1 v. (various pagings) : ill. ; 28 cm. Includes bibliography. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ57.5.A3D6).
Abstract: This report includes a literature review, research design, hypotheses, methods, and results of a survey administered before, immediately after, and three to four months after 1100 students took a course titled, Human Sexuality: Values and Choices. A group of 500 control students were also tested. The report contains charts, a complete copy of the survey instrument, results listed item by item, and a bibliography of sources (1963-1987) concerning adolescent sexuality and sexuality education.

0235
A test of Gottfredson 's theory of circumscription.
Henderson, S. ; Hesketh, B.~Tuffin, K. Duluth, Minn. : Academic Press. Journal of vocational behavior, Feb 1988. v. 32 (1), p. 37-48. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HF5381.A1J68).
A study of 396 New Zealand youth aged 5-14 years, explored career preferences as influenced by gender and by socioeconomic status. Interviewers used a free choice occupational question sheet and an occupational card sort coded according to sex type and socioeconomic status. Results showed that sex typing of occupational preferences began before 6 years of age, earlier than shown by Gottfredson. Boys held more firmly to sex typing than girls. Gottfredson's theory that socioeconomic status influenced only youth over 9 years of age was confirmed.

0236
Understanding and preventing teen suicide: an interview with Barry Garfinkel.
Frymier, J. Bloomington, Ind. : The Journal. Phi Delta Kappan. Dec 1988. v. 70 (4). p. 290-293. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL LJ121.P4P4).
This article explores appropriate responses by the schools to the growing problem of teenage suicide. The method used is an interview format between a psychiatrist and a senior fellow. Some areas covered include suicide behavioral patterns, stress and depression, and peer counseling. The article concludes that the need for recognizing teen suicide as a problem is inevitable, and action should be taken especially at the school district level.

0237
Understanding of child development knowledge by older adolescents /Sarah L. Anderson and Arlene M. Fulton.
Anderson, Sarah L. ; Fulton, Arlene M. 1986. Cover title.~ "Running head: Child development knowledge."~ Paper presented at the meeting of the American Home Economics Association, Kansas City, MO. 9 leaves ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaves 7-8 . (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ767.85.A5).
Abstract: The primary purpose of this study was to determine the knowledge of child development that college students had at the completion of an introductory course in child development. The Child Behavior and Development Inventory (CBDI) developed by Teleki (1982) was used to measure the knowledge level of students enrolled in a basic course which emphasized physical, social-emotional, and cognitive development during the childhood years (birth through adolescence). Total scores on the CBDI and on seven subsets of the CBDI were inveestigated. The variables studied included classification (upper and lower division undergraduates), prior course work (having completed or not completed previous courses in child development), and program of study (Home Economics, Education or Arts & Sciences).

0238
Variables in social cognitive development: moral judgement, role-taking, cognitive processes, and self-concept in delinquents and nondelinquents.
Hains, A.A. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Spring 1984. v. 4 (1). p. 65-74. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The purpose of the present project was to replicate past research showing delinquents lagging behind nondelinquents on moral judgement, role-taking, and logical cognitive tasks, and to provide instructions on moral judgement and role-taking tasks to stimulate delinquents' performance. The instructions were intended to investigate whether delinquents' inferior social cognitive performances may be due to a structural deficit, or whether they do not evoke skills they possess or not utilize skills they have the capacity to possess. Finally, since self-concept could play a role in monitoring cognitive activity, a self-concept could play a role in monitoring cognitive activity, a self-concept as a learner questionnaire was administeredto assess any differences between groups. Delinquents displayed poorer performances than nondelinquents on moral reasoning and logical cognitive abilities, but not on role-taking. Instructions to enhance moral reasoning improved all participants' scores. However, the overall inferior performance by delinquents on moral reasoning appeared to be due to structural deficit. Delinquents' self-concept as a learner scores were similar to nondelinquents despite their lower performance on other measures, suggesting they may not be as aware of their cognitive capabilities.

0239
Wanted and unwanted pregnancy in early adolescence: evidence from a clinic population.
Lindemann, C. ; Scott, W.J. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Summer 1981. v. 1 (2). p. 185-193. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Data presented here from a university clinic for unwed pregnant early adolescents suggest two paths to pregnancy: (a) some females, though unmarried, apparently want to become pregnant and have a child; (b) others, who do not want a child, nonetheless become pregnant due to unforeseen circumstances. We report some critical differences in reproductive behavior between those who wanted to get pregnant and those who did not. Implications are developed for theorizing about early adolescent pregnancy and for delivering pregnancy related services for teenagers.

0240
What about the boys?teenage pregnancy prevention strategies.
Washington D.C. : Children's Defense Fund, c1988. Cover title.~ "A publication of the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse.". 42 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ759.64.W4).
Abstract: With the assumption that young men have not been voluntarily responsible for the consequences of their sexual activity, this report suggests ways to make them more responsible for the prevention of pregnancy. Topics covered in this report include the perceived willingness in young males to be responsible for the children they father may be a reflection of their ability to provide adequate financial support; sexual activity and contraception; factors affecting contraceptive use; pregnancy and parenthood; poverty and pregnancy; what should be done to help young men delay

parenthood. The book contains a list of programs and resource guides throughout the country with contact persons and phone numbers.

0241
With a little help from their friends: use of social support systems by persons with retardation.
JSISAF. Mest, G.M. New York, N.Y. : Plenum Publishing Corporation. The Journal of social issues. Spring 1988. v. 44 (1). p. 117-125. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HM1.A3J65).
In the past two decades there has been an increase in research studying the perspective of persons labeled as disabled, rather than relying solely on outsiders' (nonlabeled persons') perspectives about them. In this paper, a series of interviews with a small group of persons labeled as mentally retarded sought insights into their work environment, friendships, and future goals through their own words. The interviews revealed that they recognized being "different" in terms of the labels applied to them by others, but they did not use those same labels when defining themselves or choosing their close friends.

0242
Yes you can! a guide for sexuality education that affirms abstinence among young adolescents /editor, Dorothy L. Williams ; contributing authors, Lucy Kapp ... et al. .
; Williams, Dorothy Lowe,; 1926--Kapp, Lucy. Minneapolis, MN (122 W. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis 55404) : Search Institute, c1987. 182 p. ; 28 cm. Includes bibliographies. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ57.3.Y4).
Abstract: This guide to sexuality education contends that, despite common beliefs to the contrary: 1) educators can present a human sexuality course that attracts parents, interests students and teaches a set of affirmative values; 2) parents can have good constructive conversations with teenagers about sexuality and sexual behavior; and, 3) teenagers can decide to delay becoming sexually involved. A rationale is presented for keeping adolescence free of child-rearing responsibilities in order to permit pursuit of identity-seeking, exploration of vocations, social growth, and education. This publication includes a report on the results of a field test of the curriculum. "Human Sexuality: Values and Choices," an outline of normal human sexual development, and a facilitators guide for sexuality education which involves the parents.

0243
Young adolescents and religion.
Benson, P.L. Tucson, AZ : Associates for Youth Development. New designs for youth development. Sept/Oct 1984. v. 5 (5). p. 17-21. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.N48).
In this study religious involvement is tied to desirable behaviors and values. Except for the case of viewing religion as restricting, all other measures of religious sentiment are related to both inhibition of destructive behavior (chemical use, anti-social behavior, racism) and the promotion of social compassion. It appears, then that religion is, in most cases, a constructive influence in the lives of young adolescents. What can be done to encourage the adoption of religious values by young people? It was found that the most important factor is parental modeling. Young adolescents who value religion are particularly likely to have parents who talk to their children about religious concepts, pointing out how faith makes a difference in their lives. As long as this parental faith is liberating rather than restricting, children are likely to develop a similar religious perspective.

0244
Young adolescents' perceptions of the family environment.
Richardson, R.A. ; Galambos, N.L.~Schulenberg, J.D.~Petersen, A.C. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Summer 1984. v. 4 (2). p. 131-153. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
The physical, cognitive, and social change associated with early adolescence may have implications for the nature of family relationships. However, little information is available regarding the family context of early adolescent development. The purpose of this study is to provide preliminary descriptive data on the family environment during early adolescence. A sample of 335 youngsters from middle to upper-middle class families were interviewed twice a year during the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. Responses to selected questions were used to examine four domains of family relationships: family affect and closeness, satisfaction and dissatisfactions with the family, family time and activities, and conflict and discipline. Results indicate that overall, as perceived by young adolescents, the family environment is characterized more by harmony than discord. Boys and girls consistently reported good to excellent relationships with their parents, with mothers emerging as particularly important sources of understanding.

0245
Young girls a portrait of adolescence /Gisela Konopka.
Konopka, Gisela. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. : Prentice-Hall, c1976. "A Spectrum book.". xiv, 176 p. ; 21 cm. Includes bibliographies and index. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ798.K6).
Abstract: Approximately 1,000 girls, age 12-18, were surveyed on their perceptions of marriage, education, sexuality, drugs, and other vital matters. The results were written in this book as an analysis of the lives of America's young women.

0246
Your ten- to fourteen-year-old /by Louise Bates Ames, Frances L. Ilg, Sidney M. Baker (Gesell Institute of Human Development).
Ames, Louise Bates. ; Ilg, Frances Lillian,; 1902--Baker, Sidney M. New York : Delacorte Press, 1988. Includes index. xiv, 346 p. ; 22 cm.
Bibliography: p. 337 -338. (NAL Call No.: DNAL BF724.A4).
Abstract: Written especially for parents, this book offers advice on how to make adolescence less stressful and more enjoyable for the whole family. This work was produced by child-care experts to help prepare parents for the incredible changes their children will be going through during adolescence. Based on firsthand studies of adolescents, the development of behavior in the home, school, and community is traced, and examples and analyses of these stages are provided for the anxious parent. Topics include: maturity profiles of ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen year-olds; maturity trends and growth gradients; self-care and routines; emotions; the growing self; interpersonal relationships; activities and interests; ethical sense; and, after fourteen, what comes next?

0247
The youth culture controversy: an evaluation.
Niles, F.S. Tucson : The Journal. The Journal of early adolescence. Fall 1981. v. 1 (3). p. 265-271. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.J62).
Based on some evidence gathered from a study of early adolescents, this article attempts to resolve the "youth culture" controversy. It suggests that peer influence is strong during early adolescence but is limited only to certain areas of behavior which are largely allowed by parents. Furthermore, this trend of increased peer influence is symptomatic of a normal development toward autonomy and the forging of an individual identity. It is also argued that an interest in a "pop" culture is often mistakenly represented as the phenomenon of "youth culture," characterized by anti-adult, even antisocial behavior. In sum, utilizing research data gathered among 272 early adolescent females in Northern England, the argument is that, in actuality, there is no youth culture controversy.

0248
Youth development competencies desirable for Arizona volunteer 4-H leaders /by Gerald Wayen Olson.
Olson, Gerald Wayne. 1984. Thesis (M.S.)--University of Arizona, 1984. xi, 116 leaves ; 28 cm. Bibligraphy: leaves 113-116. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S533.F6604).
Abstract: The study identified 46 youth development competencies desirable for Arizona volunteer 4-H leaders to possess. The target population consisted of active 4-H leaders and all 4-H agents in Arizona. A mailed questionnaire was utilized. Differences b etween leaders and 4-H agent perceptions of the needed youth development competencies were determined. The findings indicated that 46 out of the 71 competencies were identified as "very important" by leaders or agents. The ranking of the competencies by leaders and agents were very similar. Competencies identified by both leaders and agents showed very few statistically significant differences.

0249
Youth indicators 1988trends in the well-being of American youth.
Washington, D.C. : Office of Educational Research and Improvement, 1988 .
Chiefly tables.~ "August 1988."~ "Preparation of Youth Indicators was the responsibility of the Research Applications Division of the Programs for the Improvement of Practice, with Emily Wurtz project coordinator."--p. iii.~ "PIP 88-834"--p.4 of cover. vi, 135 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.Y8).
Abstract: The purpose of this book is to offer reliable and important information from which people can draw their own conclusions. The data offered is objective and is drawn largely from standard sources such as the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This book is organized into five major sections, with a total of 55 indicators. These sections are: 1) "Demographics and Family Composition" provides basic information on how many young people there are and in what kinds of families and households they live, 2) "Family Income" includes data on family finances and costs associated with raising and educating children, 3) "Education" offers a variety of tables on the numbers, achievement, nonachievement, and pupil costs of children, 4) "Youth Employment and Finances" gives information on the employment patterns and earning and spending habits of young people, and 5) "Health Behavior and Attitudes" measures the health and fitness of youth was well as their attitude compared to their parents views and values.

0250
Youth suicide: a cross-cultural perspective.
Lester, D. San Diego, Calif. : Libra Publishers. Adolescence. Winter 1988. v. 23 (92). p. 955-958. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.A44).
Changes in the suicide rate of teenagers and young adults internationally from 1970 to 1980 were examined. Twenty-three nations experienced an increase (with Norway experiencing the largest percentage increase), while six experienced a decrease. Unlike general suicide rates, teenage suicide rates were not related to the quality of life in the nations surveyed.

0251
Youth's outlooks on love: Is it just a stage of two?.
Sandor, D. ; Rosenthal, D.A. Tucson, AZ : H.E.L.P. Books. Journal of adolescent research. Summer 1986. v. 1 (2). p. 199-212. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ793.J68).
An attitudinal measure of Lee's typology of love was administered to a sample of 242 youths between 15 and 21 years. Variation in subjects' agreement with the six love types was analyzed as a function of sex, age, and resolution of Erikson's identity and intimacy crises. Male, and to a lesser degree, female preferences for love types corresponded with sex-role norms but there were no age effects. This suggested that the differences between the sexes occur before middle adolescence. Differences as a function of identity and intimacy were seen to reflect the construct validity of the measures rather than meaningful changes. The explanatory power of the identity and intimacy constructs, while superior to age as a developmental index, was not substantial.

0252
1983 Minnesota survey on drug use and drug-related attitudes /prepared by Peter L. Benson ... et al. .
; Benson, Peter L. Minneapolis, Minn. : Search Institute, 1983. "October 25, 1983.". 104, 5 i.e. 14 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Includes bibliographical references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV5824.Y68N5).
Abstract: This study was to provide new information about drug use and drug related attitudes among Minnesota youth. A systematic, statewide survey of nearly 11,000 Minnesota, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students was conducted. This document presents the results of the statewide survey. A wide range of topics were covered and reported here: Alcohol, driving while drinking, cigarette use, marijuana use, other drug use, age or first use, sex differences, public/nonpublic differences, and school district classification differences. One of the most helpful findings was that youth desire additional school-based opportunities to discuss drugs and alcohol.

0253
4-H self-concept building in century III.
Fu, V.R. ; Wampler, K.W. Madison : Extension Journal. Journal of extension. Nov/Dec 1979. v. 17. p. 15-19. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL 275.28 J82).
The purpose of conducting the study mentioned in this article was to investigate attitudes toward sex-roles as seen through the drawings of preadolescent 4-H members. The use of drawings for this study was based on the fact that drawings have been used extensively in evaluating various personality dimensions and as indicators of pyscho-social development. The drawings represented the children's interpretation, perception, and conception of males and females in different situations. This reflects their own identifications, expectations, and status in society at large. A male or female leader who is self-assured and possesses a wide range of human qualities is an excellent role model for a child. Through interactions with the children, they can enhance their personal identification while encouraging wide range development of human qualities. Adults working with children are obligated to offer the best opportunities for the development of a child's individual potential.

0254
4-H teen leadership development in Nebraska /John D. Orr, Virginia C. Gobeli.
Orr, John D. ; Gobeli, Virginia C. Lincoln, Neb. : Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1986. Title on cover: 4-H teen leadership development in Nebraska : an evaluation, 1986.~ "Extension studies"--Cover. vii, 173 p. : charts ; 28 cm. Bibliography: p. 123. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HQ796.07).
Abstract: This study was designed to document the level youth feel the Nebraska 4-H Program provides meaningful involvement in teen leadership development enpowerment. It is a documentation and evaluation of the implementatin of the philosophy that teens are a resource in the 4-H programs and activities designed for that purpose. The findings indicate that teens perceive 4-H activties contributing to the development of specific leadership life skill. Teens in the study feel direct ownership involvement and empowered in 4-H program decision-making. An exciting discovery of the study was that teens perceived these activities as youth participation where they worked with adults who felt that teens were responsible and can make capable contributions to 4-H. Four H is perceived by teens to provide meaningful and enjoyable leadership opportunities. Finally, 4-Hers in this study felt good about themselves as indicated by the Piers Harris Self Concept Scale.

0255
4-H's influence on advanced training, careers and leadership roles in adulthood /S. Kay Rockwell, Roy F. Stohler, Louie E. Rudman.
Rockwell, S. Kay. ; Stohler, Roy F.,; 1931-~Rudman, Louie E. Lincoln? : Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1981. "April 1981.". vii, 100, 6 leaves ; 28 cm. Bibliography: leaf 70. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S533.F66R613).
Abstract: The purpose of this study was: (1) to explore how former 4-H members felt their 4-H experience influenced their selection of additional training or education and their choice of an occupation and/or career, (2) to evaluate how former 4-H members felt 4-H

experiences helped them with leadership skills in occupations or community activities and (3) to provide Extension with an assessment of program thrusts offered over the years. A mail questionnaire was used using a Likert-scale format. The study involved 4-H alumni born between 1944 and 1954. The study showed that a substantial number of 4-H alumni felt 4-H activities and the people involved influenced their choice of a career. The longer they were members the more influence 4-H had on their choice of an area of study or their selection of an institution of higher education. 4-H alumni responded positively when asked how helpful the overall 4-H activities were preparing them for specific roles in adulthood.

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